INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION
OF THE
RECREATIONAL CAPABILITY
OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN

VOLUME I
MAIN REPORT

REPORT PREPARED
FOR
DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

by
Reid Crowther & Partners Limited

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LIST OF VOLUMES

Volume I	INVENTORY, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION
Volume II	RECREATIONAL ATLAS
Volume III	RECREATIONAL INVENTORY DATA SHEETS
Volume IV	RECREATIONAL INVENTORY: Numerical Analysis (Limited Distribution)

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

The Department of Renewable Resources of the Government of Yukon, under the auspices of the Yukon River Basin Study, has recognized the need for information describing the recreational capability of rivers and lakes within the Yukon River Basin. Such information is an essential input to the development of a planning framework for the Yukon River Basin, but has never before been collected and evaluated in a systematic fashion. This study represents a first attempt to provide an overview of water-based recreation activities and potential within the basin and identifies a number of data deficiencies and management issues that should be addressed by the Yukon River Basin Committee.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

In defining the nature of the inventory and recreation capability information required by the committee, terms of reference for a study were issued by the Department of Renewable Resources. These terms of reference identify eight specific tasks to be addressed; these tasks include:

- a description of the physical characteristics of lakes and rivers;
- a description of current use characteristics;
- an assessment of potential and projected use characteristics and trends;
- an assessment of the capability of lakes and rivers to support potential use;

- a review of current management policy and practice;
- identification of data gaps;
- an assessment of current and potential impacts of other water-related resource uses on recreational use; and
- recommendations for management guidelines.

These tasks were to be accomplished on the basis of information available from existing literature sources and interviews with knowledgeable individuals (refer to Bibliography and Appendix B and D). The exact terms of reference have been reproduced as Appendix A in this report.

1.3 LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY

In the execution of the study several very real difficulties were encountered in fulfilling all of the tasks to be undertaken. First when relating the scope of the study to the huge geographical area to be considered and the availability of data for each sub-basin and the Yukon River basin as a whole, a decision was required on how best to approach capability. With respect to the biophysical characteristics of lakes and rivers it was recognized that the amount and the detail of such information varies considerably from one location to another. In some instances very detailed work has been completed on the physical capability of shore and water areas (see Bibliography): in others the paucity of data is extreme. Given these circumstances a decision was made to focus assessment of recreational capability on another axis, that of recreational uses.

This second approach departs considerably from the objective and technically specific inventory and analysis associated with biophysical data gathering and relies much more on the author's interpretation of whatever quantitative and subjective materials have been assembled on the subject. Not only is one treating values, perceptions and attitudes derived from those inputting to the information base, there is the additional problem of omitting bias and introducing balance on the part of the report writer. (Every effort has been made in this report to avoid the latter problem, but some bias may still be evident to the reader).

In this report the search for balance has been complicated by difficulties in deriving appropriate user information (as will be discussed later), and much reliance has been placed on those who are acknowledged experts in the recreational use of Yukon waters.

A second matter to consider is that capability is determined both in terms of terrestrial and water-based conditions. Access, for example, is an important constituent of the land-based factors on which capability is determined. An example of a water-based criterion would be water speed.

Another matter pertains to a consideration of water-based recreation in the Yukon when compared to similar studies for the more populated regions of Canada and the U.S. There are inherent problems in reviewing the literature for other parts of the continent and assuming that they have validity when applied to the waters of the Yukon River basin. Certainly general trends in recreation use may be instructive, but when addressed in the temporal and spatial context of the Yukon, these other enquiries must be treated judiciously. Further, given the aforementioned paucity of data, biophysical and user-oriented, for the Yukon basin, additional caution must be exercised in relating non-Yukon literature to available data on the study area.

A fourth consideration relates to the requirement to review current management policy and practice. This report points to the fact that a complexity of jurisdictional controls and institutional arrangements influence water use. In turn management policy and practice are in themselves complicated, interwoven and difficult to elucidate. During the course of this study it became evident to the client and to the consultant that a detailed review of the subject should not be attempted for this report, particularly in light of other contributions to the Yukon River Study which treat this subject in an institutional context.

As noted above the report has been completed in circumstances which are fraught with data deficiencies. The specifics of these deficiencies are explored in Chapter 6. Importantly, however, the procedure followed in this study provides the basis for a systematic approach to reducing or eliminating these deficiencies over time. In this sense then, the report provides an important base upon which data pertinent to water-based recreation in the basin can be built up as time and resources permit.

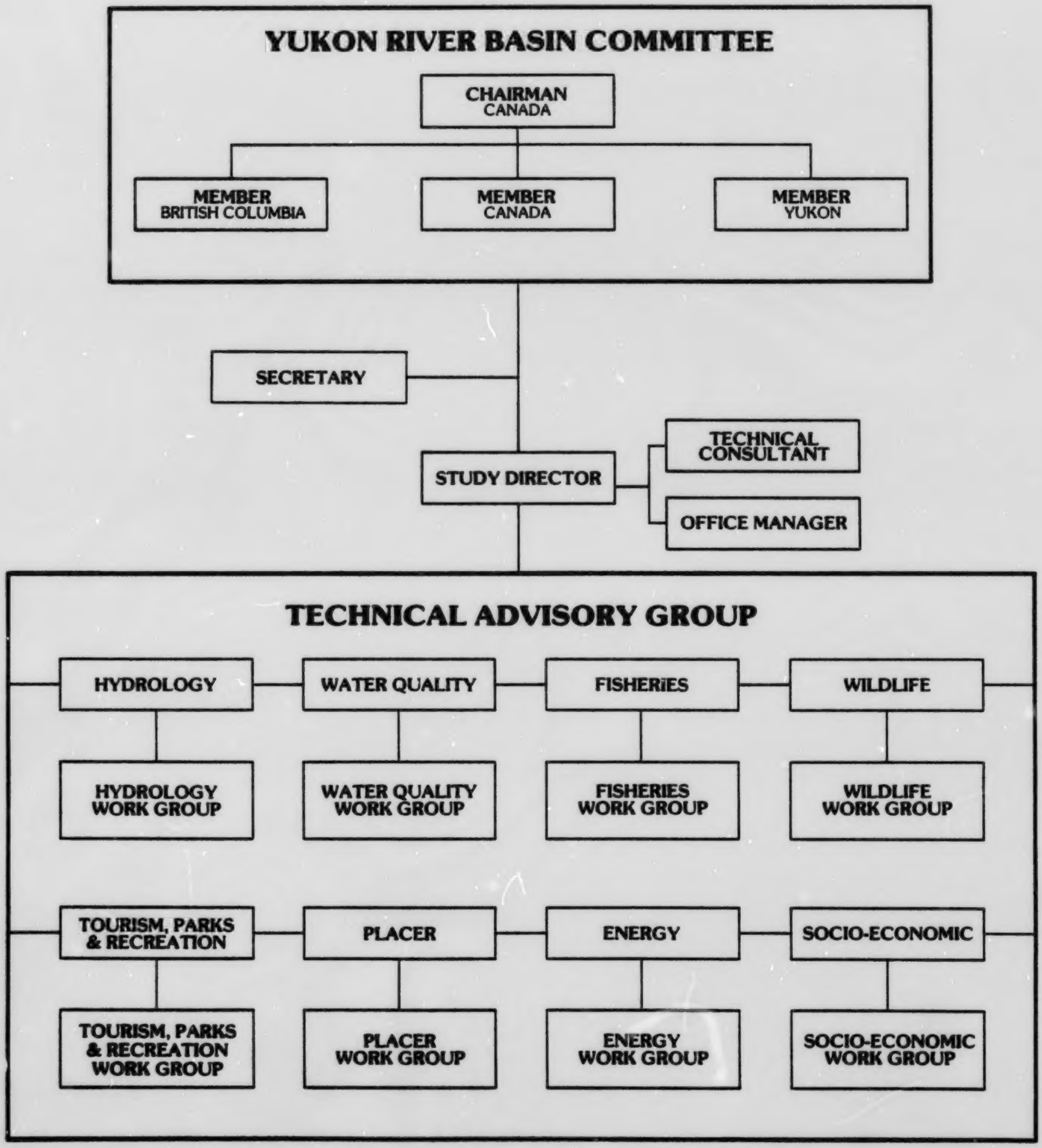
Finally, as the previous observation clearly attests, the volumes which make up this report are intended to be tools for the manager in developing strategies for future planning for this important aspect of recreational use of the Yukon landscape. Notwithstanding the limitations of the study set out above, it has been possible to determine priority management areas and management issues which should serve to guide decision makers in the allocation of human and financial resources to better plan for and manage Yukon's water-based recreation resources.

1.4 STUDY ORGANIZATION

The recreational capability study was initiated through the Department of Renewable Resources, with funding made available through the Yukon River Basin Committee. This committee is comprised of representatives from the Governments of Canada, British Columbia and Yukon and is responsible for the overall administration of all aspects of the Yukon River Basin Study. To assist in the basin study, a number of technical advisory and work groups were established. The structure of the committee and associated work groups is presented in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY ORGANIZATION


YUKON RIVER BASIN COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN CANADA
MEMBER BRITISH COLUMBIA
MEMBER CANADA
MEMBER YUKON
SECRETARY
STUDY DIRECTOR
TECHNICAL CONSULTANT
OFFICE MANAGER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP
HYDROLOGY
WATER QUALITY
FISHERIES
WILDLIFE
HYDROLOGY WORK GROUP
WATER QUALITY WORK GROUP
FISHERIES WORK GROUP
WILDLIFE WORK GROUP
TOURISM, PARKS & RECREATION
PLACER
ENERGY
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
TOURISM, PARKS & RECREATION WORK GROUP
PLACER WORK GROUP
ENERGY WORK GROUP
SOCIO-ECONOMIC WORK GROUP

In the case of the recreation capability study the Tourism, Parks and Recreation Work Group has been directly responsible for preparing a work program and monitoring study progress, and will ultimately prepare a final program report on this subject area. The work group is comprised of eight individuals representing a number of federal and territorial government agencies. A list of these individuals is included as Appendix B. Individuals within the work group provided valuable direction and information in developing this report.

1.5 THE STUDY AREA

The Yukon River Basin is the fifth largest in North America when measured in terms of land area and mean discharge. The Yukon River flows in a generally north and west direction for a distance in excess of 3100 kilometres. The drainage basin, as shown in Figure 2, includes parts of northwestern British Columbia, the south-central portion of the Yukon Territory and much of central Alaska. Major tributaries of the Yukon River include the White, Teslin, Pelly and Stewart rivers. Major headwater lakes included Bennett, Tagish, Atlin, and Teslin.

For the purpose of this study, only lakes and rivers in the Canadian portions of the Yukon River Basin have been assessed for recreation capability. Six major sub-basins have been identified and used in the analysis. These sub-basins include the Teslin, White, Pelly, Stewart, Upper Yukon, and Lower Yukon basins. Small scale maps, produced at a scale of 1:500,000, have been prepared for each of these sub-basins and are presented in Volume II of this report. Large scale maps of the whole Yukon River Basin study area have also been produced, using a scale of 1:1,000,000 in order to provide an overview of river and lake recreational capability in the entire basin.

YUKON RIVER BASIN IN CANADA

SUB-BASINS

1 YUKON-LOWER
2 STEWART
3 PELLY
4 WHITE
5 TESLIN
6 YUKON-UPPER

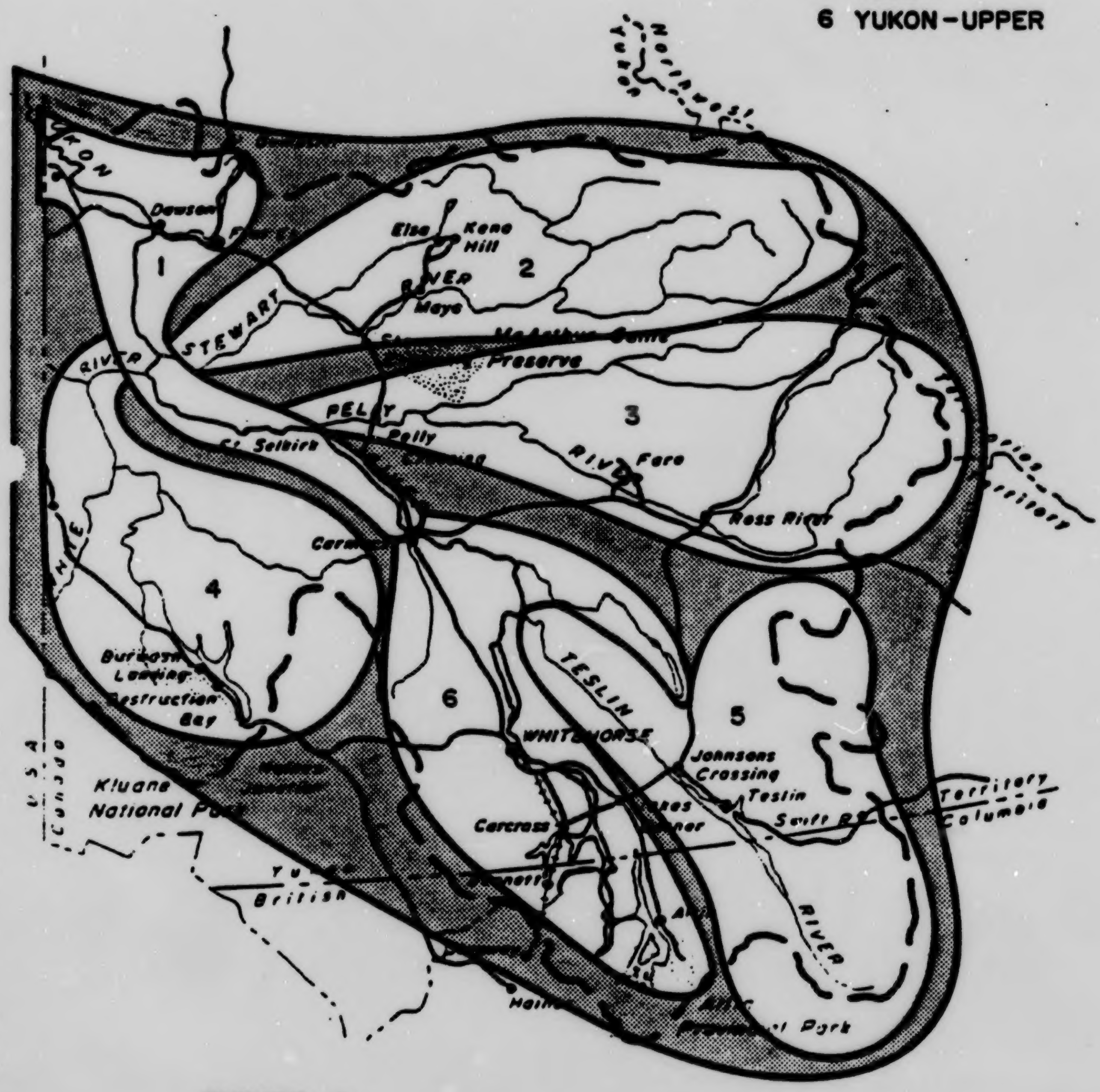

1
2
3
4
5
6
Dawson
Elsa
Keno Hill
Mayo
STEWART
RIVER
McArthur Game
Preserve
PELLY
Ft. Selkirk
Pelly
Faro
Ross River
Territory
Burwash
Landing
Destruction
Bay
Kluane
National Park
TESLIN
WHITEHORSE
Johnsons
Crossing
Teslin
Carcross
RIVER
U.S.A.
Canada
British
Columbia
Haines
Provincial Park

FIGURE 2

1.6 REPORT ORGANIZATION

To best present the results of the recreation inventory and capability study, the report is broken down into three main volumes. Volume I, the main report, is a summary or synthesis statement on the study as a whole, and outlines present and future conditions affecting water-based recreational use in the river basin. This volume also provides a description of priority management areas, indicates areas of data deficiency and suggests future directions for policy decisions related to water-based recreation in the basin.

Volume II is the Recreational Atlas and contains a total of thirty-two maps outlining existing and proposed forms of recreational use, historical features, wildlife concerns and recreational potential. With the exception of wildlife, all map sheets have been prepared by sub-basin, making possible a detailed presentation of study results in map form.

Volume III contains the recreational inventory data sheets prepared during the study. All waterbodies which have recognized geographical names and exceed two kilometers in length have been broken down alphabetically by sub-basin. For each river and lake an assessment is made of the key components which affect the recreational potential of a given water surface. This volume is a comprehensive analysis of the recreational potential of the water surfaces of the Yukon River Basin and possesses the inherent advantage that it can be easily built upon in the future.

In addition to the three main volumes, a fourth supporting document is also available. This volume contains the quantitative assessments used to generate Volume III and has received limited distribution. Although not presented with the main volumes, Volume IV contains the numerical values discussed in qualitative terms in Volume III. For the resource manager, Volume IV serves as the numerical starting point for completing a recreation inventory and evaluation of the recreational capability of new water bodies or modifying old evaluations, as new data becomes available.

The reader should be aware of the important linkages which exist between Volume I and the other volumes of the report. Volume IV serves as the foundation or the supporting numerical assessment used to evaluate the recreational potential of a given water surface. This volume is built on supporting recreation inventory information and is verbally or qualitatively, outlined in Volume III. In addition to the supporting evaluation, a recreational atlas has been prepared outlining present and potential recreational use characteristics. All of this supporting documentation is important for setting the stage for Volume I, which discusses the tangible as well as intangible elements of water-based recreation in the Yukon River basin.

CHAPTER TWO
STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

To undertake an inventory and assessment of recreation capabilities requires two different types of research activity. The first type of research involves the collection of both quantitative and qualitative information on water-based recreation. The second type of research involves the development of an analytical framework that can be used to develop comparative ratings of recreation capability for each river and lake. Each type of research has inherent conceptual and practical problems. By reviewing the methodologies employed in this study and the problems associated with these methods, it is then possible to evaluate the reliability of study results and to identify any limitations to the analysis.

2.2 INVENTORY

The inventory component of the study was designed to identify those lakes and rivers in the Yukon River Basin that currently support some form of water-based recreation, to describe the qualitative features associated with those lakes and rivers, and to quantify, if possible, current recreational usage at each site. Three different approaches for obtaining this information were identified and each was employed in the research program. Each of these approaches is described and evaluated in the following sections.

2.2.1 User Survey

Ideally, recreation information should be obtained directly from the recreationists themselves. Only recreationists can describe in detail where they have been and how much time they spent at each site. In addition, quality factors are best identified by recreationists because they are directly familiar with the environmental attributes of each location and can make comparative assessments of quality. By contacting an adequate number of recreationists through some form of user survey, a reliable inventory of water-based recreation sites can be produced.

To involve recreationists in the Yukon River Basin Study a user survey was employed in the work program. A detailed questionnaire was designed to survey recreationists about their use of lakes and rivers in the study area. The questionnaire included questions on origin, destination, mode of travel, length of trip and a number of different quality factors; a copy of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix C.

To implement the user survey it was decided that questionnaires would be distributed to recreationists via commercial establishments, public information centres and R.C.M.P. detachments. In total, some 3000 questionnaires were distributed among 69 outlets. Recreationists were then expected to fill in the questionnaires on completion of their lake and river trips and to return completed questionnaires by mail.

The results of the user survey were quite disappointing. Less than two percent of the total number of questionnaires were completed and returned, and a large number of these focussed on only one locality. In retrospect it would appear that the poor response to the survey is largely attributable to the use of intermediaries to distribute questionnaires and the reluctance of recreationists to complete and return the survey forms. Had there been some form of incentive to return questionnaires a higher response rate might have occurred. However, even with a greater response, it is possible that the results might not have been truly representative of all recreationists in the Yukon River Basin, especially if only one or two recreational user groups completed it. These problems with the survey process were not evident prior to implementation, largely because this type of questionnaire and this type of approach have not been used in similar studies in other jurisdictions. This experience is of some value, however, if future recreation inventory studies are to be undertaken.

2.2.2 Field Surveys

A second method for undertaking recreation inventory studies is to use extensive field surveys to identify lakes and rivers being used by recreationists and to measure usage at each site. Field surveys would enable individuals to visit each of these sites and then assess the recreational capability of each.

The usefulness of a field survey program in this case was limited by the size of the area to be studied and the available time and budget. Although field surveys were included in the work proposal, this component of the work was reviewed by the Tourism, Parks and Recreation Work Group and was abandoned in favour of more cost-effective means of producing inventory and capability information. A field survey program should be reconsidered if more detailed information on water-based recreation is required at some time in the future.

2.2.3 Expert Opinion

The third method for obtaining recreation inventory and capability information is by using the training and experiences of recognized "experts" in certain recreation activities within the study area. The approach is to identify these experts, solicit their opinions regarding recreation quality and use, and produce a statement of concensus based on iterative discussions among experts. In this way, assessments of recreational capability can be based on direct experience with the water body in question, but will not be dominated by the special interests of any one particular person. This method is considered to be a cost-effective way of producing reliable information for most major rivers and lakes.

Due to the limitations of the user survey, much of the inventory and capability information presented in this report is based on expert opinion. These experts were identified during the study and included various government biologists, commercial guiding and outfitting operations, and air charter operators. A complete list of these experts is included as Appendix D.

With so many lakes and rivers in the Yukon River Basin, many of the recreation sites have only been visited by a few experts, and some sites have not been visited at all. Unfortunately aerial photography is at too small a scale and mapped information is too sparse to provide detailed evaluations. As a consequence, some of the evaluations are incomplete or based on single observations and this may lead to differences of opinion or minor inaccuracies in the evaluation results. These sorts of problems are bound to occur in this type of analysis, particularly because of the subjective nature of the evaluation, but these hindrances do not affect the overall general findings of the study.

In total some 82 rivers and 199 lakes in the Yukon River Basin were inventoried during the course of the study. These rivers and lakes are distributed throughout the study area as shown in Table 1, with most being located in the Upper Yukon River sub-basin. From these totals, capability ratings were determined for 52 rivers and 81 lakes. This situation clearly shows a paucity of data for lake recreation and identifies the need for additional detailed inventory and capability

TABLE 1

NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LAKES AND RIVERS INVENTORIED

	Lakes	Rivers	Total
Lower Yukon River	4	11	15
Stewart River	27	13	40
Pelly River	41	14	55
White River	10	9	19
Teslin River	37	16	53
Upper Yukon River	80	19	99
Total Yukon River Basin	199	82	281

analysis of lakes in the Yukon River Basin; however, this was not within the ambit of this study. While inventory data for rivers is more complete the remaining data deficiencies also demonstrate the need for more inventory and capability analysis.

2.3 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Having determined the most cost-effective method for producing inventory and capability information it was then necessary to develop an evaluation framework for calculating capability ratings. The design of such a framework is of critical importance to any evaluation process based on subjective assessments of recreation quality criteria. In formulating this design it is necessary to consider the types of criteria to be evaluated, the system of measurement for each criterion, and the system of weighting criteria for determining a final capability rating.

In developing the evaluation framework for this study a number of existing frameworks were considered. The methodology employed by the Canada Land Inventory proved to be unusable because recreation capability was determined for landforms in association with water bodies, rather than for the lakes and rivers themselves. A second methodology based on the Alberta Recreation, Parks and Wildlife River Recreation Inventory Checklist was also considered. This system was found to be too focussed on rivers for general use and would have required considerable field work.

The methodology ultimately chosen for implementation in the Yukon River Basin was based on a program originally designed to inventory and evaluate mountain rivers for canoeing and kayaking. This system (Hooper, 1977) assessed recreation and natural qualities of rivers in terms of ten parameters, ranging from scenic qualities to navigability. For purposes of the Yukon River Basin Study this evaluation framework was revised to include quality parameters for lakes, and also to consider the importance of wildlife and watrerfowl populations on recreation quality.

In its final design, the evaluation framework included four major components: accessibility, suitability, recreational values, and craft suitability. Suitability is defined in terms of five parameters dealing with constraints to recreation use (see Table 2); recreation values were expressed in terms of ten quality parameters; and recreation suitability was considered from the perspectives of four different types of boating activities. In total some 20 individual evaluation parameters were identified, and each river and lake was rated for each parameter using a three point ordinal rating system based on:

1 = major constraint or low recreational values
5 = moderate constraint or medium recreational values
10 = low constraint or high recreational values.

A continuous scale of between 1 and 10 was attempted but proved to be very difficult to implement because of the subjectivity of the rating process. Ratings for each parameter were then summed to determine scores for each of the four major components.

Having determined scores for each of the four major components, two different types of calculations were undertaken. To determine recreation potential, these four scores were weighted and summed to produce an overall rating. The weighting system used in determining overall ratings was as follows:

Accessibility	20 percent
Suitability	25 percent
Recreational Values	50 percent
Craft Suitability	5 percent

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF PARAMETERS USED IN THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Major Components of Evaluation	Parameters
1. Accessibility	o Ease of Access
2. Suitability	o Conflicting Uses
	o Navigability
	o Portages
	o Water Level Fluctuations
	o Hazards
3. Recreational Values	o Scenic Quality
	o Natural Features
	o Historic Features
	o Information Availability
	o Services and Facilities
	o Primitive Campground Availability
	o Wildlife Capability
	o Waterfowl Capability
	o Fishing Capability
	o Water Quality
4. Craft Suitability	o Whitewater Craft
	o Recreational Canoe
	o Power Boat
	o Sailboats

These weightings are based on five percent each for all of the suitability and recreational value parameters. Accessibility was considered to be the single most important factor affecting recreational potential and accordingly was given the most weight in the evaluation. By comparison, craft suitability was considered to be of minor importance and was given a five percent weight. Overall, the weighted scores were summed to produce a rating of recreational potential based on a scale of from 1 to 100. High scores tend to indicate currently accessible areas offering a broad range of quality recreational experiences. Low scores indicate poor access, or the existence of hazards or other limitations to water recreation.

The second calculation presents measures of recreation capability. Recreation capability has been determined by aggregating scores for each of the parameters included as part of recreation values and suitability, and has a maximum value of 150 points. Access is not considered to be a determinant of capability and has been omitted. As the capability of a particular water body is tied directly to the type of craft under consideration, separate assessments of recreation capability have been prepared for each type of craft. Study results indicate a number of water bodies with high capability for each type of craft in each sub-basin in the study area (see Table 3).

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF RIVERS AND LAKES HAVING HIGH CAPABILITY FOR CRAFT TYPES IN EACH OF THE SUB-BASINS.

	Whitewater Craft		Recreational Canoeing		Power Boats		Sailing	
	Rivers	Lakes	Rivers	Lakes	Rivers	Lakes	Rivers	Lakes
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin	1	-	2	0	1	2	-	0
Stewart River Sub-basin	4	-	5	1	1	3	-	0
Pelly River Sub-basin	2	-	4	9	2	7	-	0
White River Sub-basin	0	-	3	4	0	4	-	0
Teslin River Sub-basin	5	-	3	10	2	9	-	0
Upper Yukon River Sub-basin	4	-	5	28	2	35	-	3
Total	16	-	22	52	8	58	-	3

CHAPTER THREE

REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a descriptive overview of the general hydrologic characteristics of the Yukon River basin, as well as more site specific information on each sub-basin. Included for each sub-basin is a physical description of its geographic location, biophysical characteristics and hydrologic regime; a discussion of known historic sites and features; a review of existing parks, services and facilities; and an outline of areas of natural significance and proposed development. Each sub-basin description culminates with a general discussion of the overall recreational potential of the major lakes and rivers within each sub-basin.

The information discussed in this summary is derived from a number of different sources. In the paragraphs which follow, many of the terms used to identify sites and features have been highlighted independently, in order to reduce confusion and to facilitate the summary process. Much of this information has been incorporated into the Recreational Atlas.

The International Biological Programme (IBP) is commonly referred to throughout the text. IBP is a cooperative effort between the International Council of Scientific Unions and 58 member countries. In Canada, IBP is represented by the Conservation of Terrestrial Biological Communities Sub-Committee. In 1968 this sub-committee recommended the establishment of panels responsible for identifying areas of biologic, geologic and historic importance. One panel was established to determine IBP sites in Subarctic Canada. A number of these sites are located in the Yukon River Basin and are discussed throughout the summary.

Environmentally Significant Areas in the Yukon have been identified by the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, as being "worthy of some degree of protection and/or preservation" because of their representative value as examples of the biophysical landscape, wilderness and beauty of Yukon. Many of these sites are located in the Yukon River Basin and are discussed accordingly.

British Columbia map reserves are periodically referred to. These reserves identify areas of natural significance in the Yukon River Basin, however, for the most part, they are largely undeveloped.

Many historical sites and features have been identified in the Yukon River Basin by the Heritage and Cultural Resources Branch of the Yukon Territorial Government. The majority of these sites are on or near major waterways and are identified in the Recreational Atlas.

In 1980 a joint study entitled "A Concept Plan for the Yukon River" was completed by the Yukon Territorial Government, the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch (ARC) and Parks Canada. This study identified a number of major natural areas, development areas, priority development areas and future access points along the Yukon River. Although the recommendations of this study have not been implemented, the results of the report are presented in the text.

Parks Canada has identified a number of natural and preliminary areas of Canadian significance throughout Canada. Two natural areas have been identified in the Yukon River Basin (Kluane-Aishihik and Southern Ogilvie Mountains), as well as one preliminary area (Keele Peak). Both of these areas are recognised in the study although they are not being actively pursued for park establishment at this time.

A number of Territorial Park Reserves have been proposed by the Yukon Territorial Government. Eight of these sites have been given provisional reserve status and are discussed in the summary. In addition, the Yukon Government has identified a number of Areas of Interest. These have been designated because of their unique biophysical makeup.

3.2 GENERAL HYDROLOGY

The mountains, foothills and plateaux areas of the Cordilleran Physiographic region are responsible for the majority of run-off in the basin. Annual precipitation varies from 300 to 600 mm, with higher elevations generally receiving larger amounts. Associated with these values are average annual snowfall amounts of 160 to 400 mm respectively. Of this annual precipitation, average annual run-off amounts of about 200 mm can be expected, with the remainder being taken up through evaporation, evapo-transpiration and by infiltration.

There are two major types of flow regime in the basin: rivers not containing glaciers in their watershed; and rivers with glaciers in their watershed. Rivers not influenced by glaciers have only 20% of total run-off occurring during the six winter months from November to April. In May, June and early July, run-off from snow melt can increase flows by over 1000% from winter flow rates, the peak usually occurring in June. After this peak, average flow rates drop steadily throughout the summer and then moderate or level off in September at 200 to 300% above winter low flows. Flow rates during a specific season may fluctuate after the snow melt run-off peak. Flow increases are caused by precipitation and decreased by dry weather. The Pelly River Figure 5) is a good example of such a flow regime.

During winter and spring rivers influenced by glaciers, have flow patterns similar to those of rivers not influenced by glaciers. Peak flow rates often occur later, as higher elevation snow fields can add snow melt into July. Once the peak is reached, flow rates drop very slowly in July and August as rivers continue to receive waters from glacier ice melt caused by warm air temperatures at high elevations. Run-off can rapidly increase in periods of intense sunshine which accelerate glacial melting. As soon as freezing temperatures occur constantly, usually in mid-August, glacier ice run-off drops considerably. After this time flow rates drop at a rate similar to those of rivers not containing glaciers in their basin. The White River (Figure 6) is a good example of this type of flow regime. Flow regimes affect recreational users by seasonally altering the navigability of rivers. At peak run-off there are often very few beaches, eddies or safe landing spots. In addition, huge amounts of driftwood can make travel hazardous. Water levels can change the technical characteristics of rapids. In confined canyon rapids, high water can increase the size and shape of standing waves, making swamping more likely, while some unconfined rapids smooth out, becoming less demanding. Conversely, low water can reduce standing waves, but expose more obstacles requiring precise maneuvering. In spring ice damming during break up can cause water levels to rise and create flooding along mainstem rivers.

Fluctuations in lake levels generally quite minor throughout the basin. The effects of water levels on recreation users are often negligible. The exception to this is dam controlled lakes, which are dealt with specifically in the text.

3.3 LOWER YUKON SUB-BASIN

3.3.1 Location

This sub-basin encompasses the Yukon River and its tributaries (excluding the White, Pelly and Stewart watersheds) between Carmacks and the Alaska border.

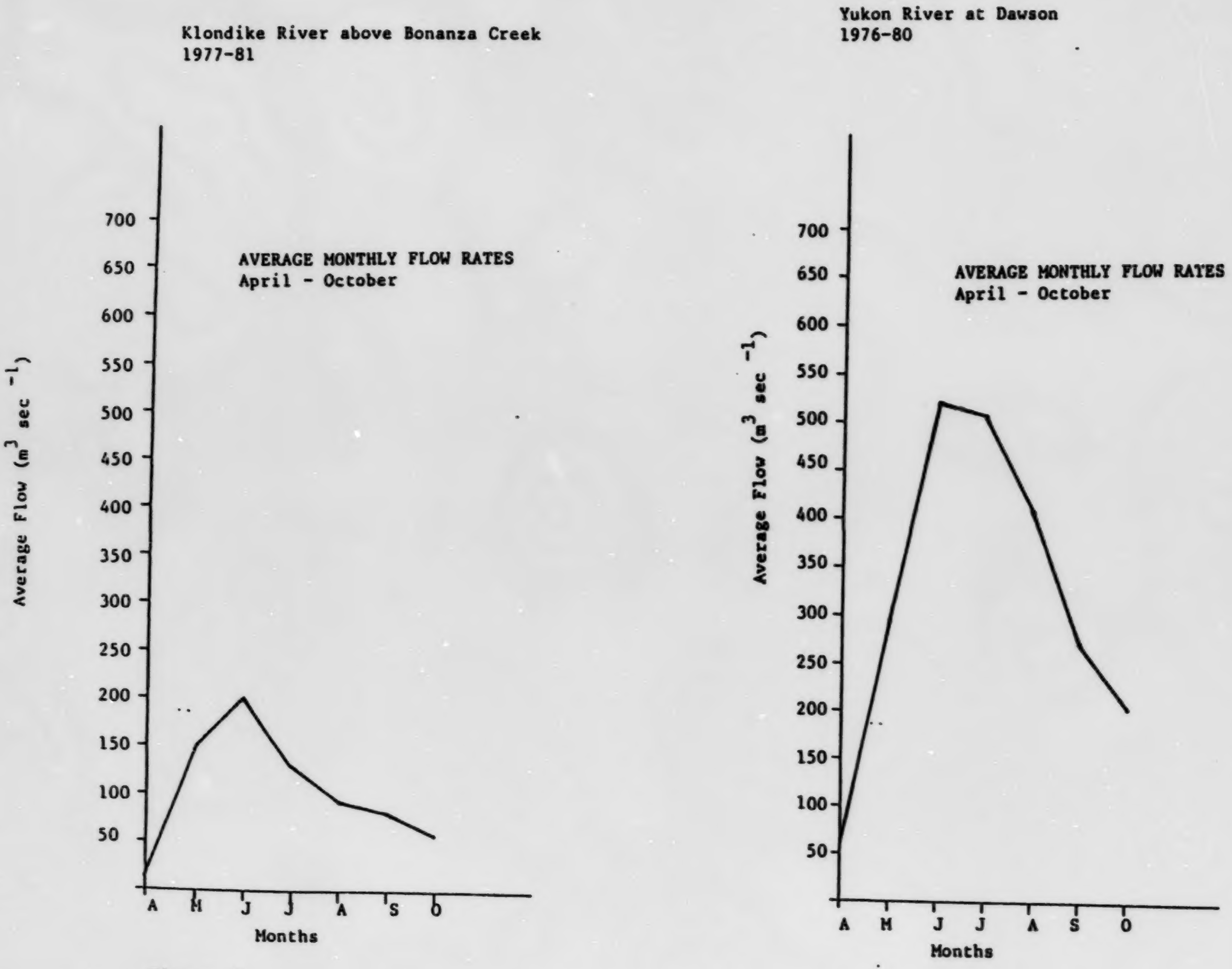
3.3.2 Biophysical Description

The Lower Yukon sub-basin is drained by the Yukon River which flows across the Klondike plateau in a northwesterly direction. The basin is bounded on the southwest by the Dawson Range and in the north by the Ogilvie Mountains. In the north, the Yukon River follows the Tintina Trench which has not been glaciated except for minor valley glaciers in the Ogilvie Mountains. The terrain consists of low relief plateau dissected by deep narrow V-shaped valleys. Most of the area is below 1000 m in elevation. Many tributary rivers are very short and shallow, longer tributaries are generally swift flowing. Lakes are uncommon and small. Discontinuous permafrost is widespread throughout the region and bottom lands have sedge tussocks, patterned bog complexes, thermokarst lakes and pingos. Most of the area is below tree line, with black spruce being the dominant species. White spruce occurs on better drained sites in valley bottoms, and aspen, paper birch and balsam poplar occur on unfrozen slopes. Willows are common in the understory and hummocky sedge tussock fields are prevalent where drainages are impounded.

The Lower Yukon sub-basin features copper-molybdenum deposits in the south, uranium deposits in the north, and placer gold throughout. Placer gold is the only mineral being actively mined at the present time.

3.3.3 Hydrology

This sub-basin has few moderating influences on spring run-off, and flow discharge rates for the Klondike River, Figure 3 clearly illustrate this condition. Spring run-off reaches a peak in June of about 200 m^3/sec, compared to average flows of only 13 m^3/sec during April. Flow rates then decline in July by approximately one third and continue to drop in August. In September flow rates decline further to about 75 m^3/sec. The Yukon River at Dawson has a flow rate pattern that reflects the different flow rate patterns of each basin (Figure 3); spring run-off rises from about 518 m^3/sec in April to about 5376 m^3/sec in June. In July the moderating influences of headwater lakes and watershed glaciers result in only minor declines in flow, with average flows of 5112 m^3/sec being recorded. In August and September flow rates decline rapidly, reaching an average flow of about 2062 m^3/sec in October.



Klondike River above Bonanza Creek
1977-81

Yukon River at Dawson
1976-80

Figure 3

3.3.4 Historical Sites and Features

This area has a rich historical legacy of significance to native cultures, the fur trade and exploration, the Klondike Gold Rush and the mining frontier, and the development of northern transportation. Indian overland routes include the predecessors to the Dalton and Chisana trails, and historic fishing sites exist along the principal rivers. Fort Selkirk at the mouth of the Pelly River is a well preserved Hudson Bay Company fort, later used as a military post. Other trading posts remaining in evidence include Selwyn, Stewart River, Ogilvie and Forty Mile.

The Klondike, Sixty Mile and Forty Mile rivers are part of a historic mining district with Dawson City at the centre. These river valleys and their nearby mountains are still actively mined and have an extensive network of mining access roads. Many artifacts and structures of historical interest can be readily visited.

River travellers can see the old Dominion Telegraph line along the river margin, and evidence of steamboat traffic can be viewed at landings and woodcutting sites, and at the Five Finger Rapids winch station.

3.3.5 Existing Parks, Services and Facilities

The Lower Yukon is not paralleled by roads except for the section between Carmacks and Minto. North of Minto, the Klondike Highway is situated well to the east of the Lower Yukon, crossing it at Dawson.

Dawson, Minto and Carmacks have territorial campgrounds, boat launch ramps and commercial accommodations. A territorial campground is also located on the North Klondike River at km 74, Dempster Highway. A lodge exists at the junction of the Klondike and Dempster highways, while commercial campgrounds are available in Dawson and at the lodge at Minto.

3.3.6 Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development

The Lower Yukon River has three major natural areas: Forty Mile to Alaska; White River to Pelly River; and Five Fingers-Rink Rapids. The Forty Mile to Alaska stretch is included in a proposed federal park, and include an International Biological Programme site, and an Environmentally Significant Area site and also borders the Forty Mile-Ft. Reliance Development Area.

The White-Pelly is also a designated Development Area with priority development centering around Ft. Selkirk. This site also is a proposed territorial park with road access. Volcano Mountain, a possible National Landmark, is nearby.

Another area of overlap is the Five Fingers-Rink Rapids area which is also an identified Development Area. Areas of significance include:

- The Chandindu-Tombstone area which has overlapping, ESA, IBP and proposed territorial park sites and is considered to have exceptional scenic values.
- ESA 4 which parallels the Dempster Highway Corridor up the North Klondike River.
- Dawson City which has been designated as a Priority Development Area with ongoing rehabilitation projects.
- Tatchum - Frenchman lakes which have been proposed as a territorial park.

3.3.7 Recreation Potential

Recreation potential is high for the entire mainstem Yukon from Carmacks to Alaska. This section is rich in natural and historical features, and is accessible and easily navigated.

3.3.7.1 Rivers

The Forty Mile, Sixty Mile, Lower Klondike, North Klondike and Indian rivers have low potential for water-based recreation. Bonanza Creek and Coffee Creek are also in this category. Conflicting uses and poor water quality from placer mining activity reduce the recreational potential of these rivers, although the Klondike and Forty Mile are still used for whitewater paddling.

The potential of the Fifteen Mile and Chandindu rivers is unknown. Access to these rivers is low and available information is limited. The Fifteen Mile River has been identified as the eastern border of a proposed federal park, while the Chandindu intersects ESA #10, IBP site 65, and a territorial park reserve.

3.3.7.2 Lakes

Frenchman Lake (Stewart River maps) has high recreation potential, being scenic and well suited for boating and fishing. Tatchun and Von Wilczek lakes have medium potential by comparison, possessing few outstanding features.

3.4 STEWART RIVER SUB-BASIN

3.4.1 Location

The Stewart River watershed and its tributaries, including the Hess, Rouge, Lansing, Nadaleen, Rackla, Beaver, McQuesten and Mayo rivers, constitutes the Stewart River sub-basin. The largest lakes include Ethel, Janet, McQuesten, Mayo, Williamson and Fairweather.

3.4.2 Biophysical Description

The Stewart River sub-basin drains the Stewart Plateau and is partly encircled by the Selwyn Mountains. Most rocks in the area are metamorphic or sedimentary in origin. This area has been heavily glaciated and drainage is oriented in the direction of this ice movement. The Selwyn Mountains exhibit strong alpine glaciation features, but the basin does not show intensive glacial scouring. Instead, slopes are mantled by deep glacial depositional material. Widespread discontinuous permafrost is found throughout the basin. Rivers in the basin have a moderately steep gradient for much of their length, and rapids in areas of bedrock are not confined to the upper reaches of most rivers. There are a number of headwater lakes in this sub-basin but on the Stewart plateau lakes are less common.

Vegetation is composed of extensive forests of open black spruce and occasional lodgepole pine. White spruce occurs on warmer better drained sites. There is much evidence of discontinuous permafrost features throughout the region.

The Stewart River sub-basin lies within an area of zinc-lead-silver-tungsten deposits, with some placer gold deposits. The Elsa silver mine is currently reopening, and gold mining activities are extensive on creeks close to Mayo.

3.4.3 Hydrology

The Stewart sub-basin contains few large headwater lakes and very few glaciers. The flow patterns for rivers in the basin generally show high spring run-off rates with rapid declines during summer and fall. For example, the Hess River (Figure 4) rises from an average of 6 m^3/sec in April to about 258 m^3/sec in June. In July flows decline by one third and by September have been reduced to about 66 m^3/sec. The Stewart River (Figure 4) illustrates a similar pattern, with average April flow rates of 71 m^3/sec, rising to a

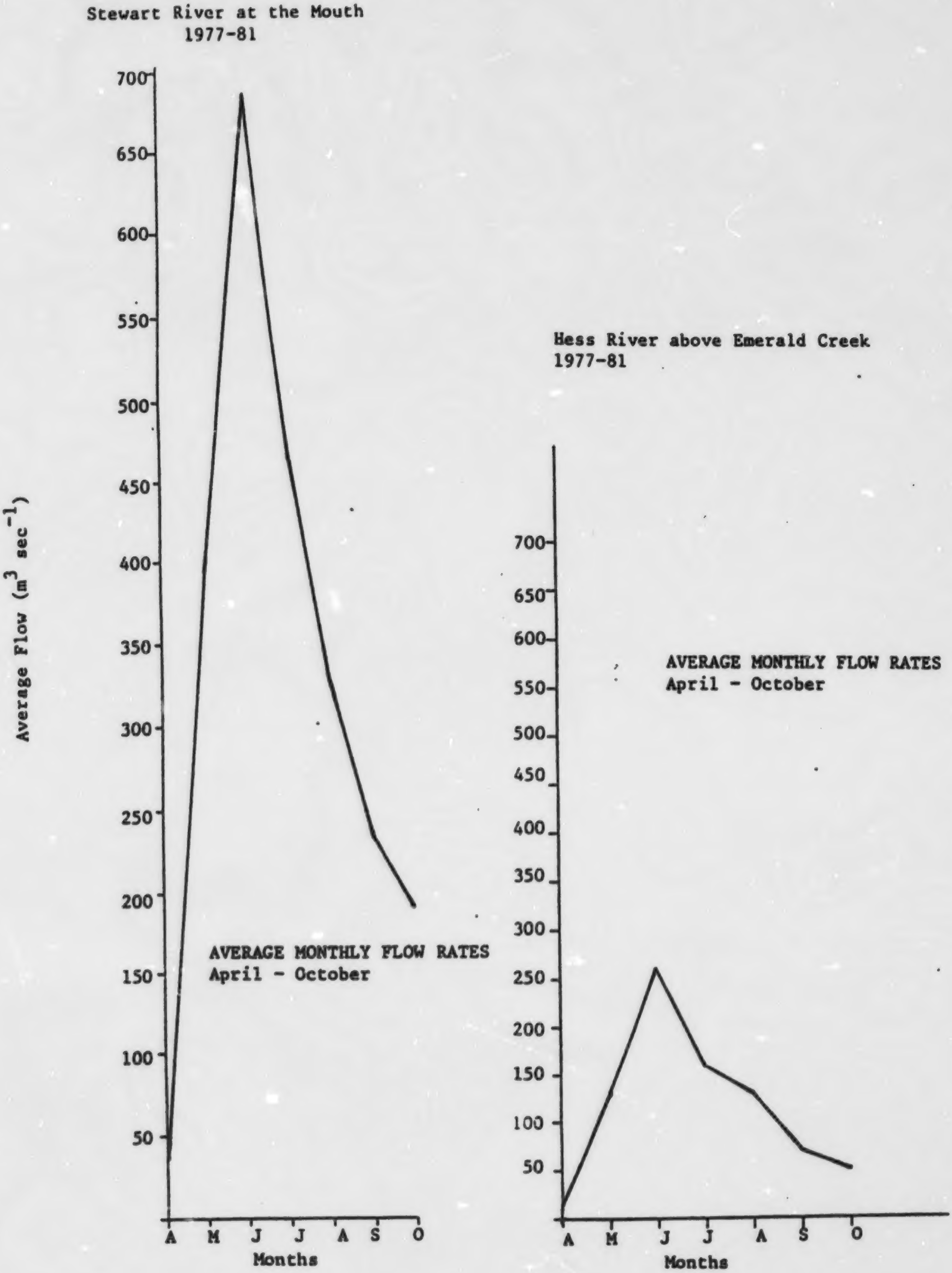

Stewart River at the Mouth
1977-81
Average Flow (m^3 sec^{-1})
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW RATES
April - October
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
Months
Hess River above Emerald Creek
1977-81
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW RATES
April - October
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
Months

Figure 4

peak of about 1368 m^3/sec in June. In July flows decline by one quarter and in September average water flows of about 466 m^3/sec have been recorded.

3.4.4 Historic Sites and Features

Most historic features are associated with post-Gold Rush mining activity. The lower Stewart and McQuesten rivers have seen much placer activity, and the Mayo-Keno district has supported placer mining since 1902 and hard-rock mining since 1919. The old Dawson-Whitehorse road crossed the Stewart River at Scroggie Creek, a discovery claim site which has sporadically produced gold since 1898. The nearby Mazie May Ranch produced feed for horses in Dawson and in the mines around the turn of the century. Gordon Lansing was a placer site; Frazer Falls and Lansing operated as trading posts until the trapping economy dwindled.

3.4.5 Existing Parks, Sanctuaries, Services and Facilities

The Klondike Highway crosses the Stewart River and parallels it for 60 km on its northern margin between Stewart Crossing and a point north of the McQuesten River bridge. Highway 11 connects Mayo and Keno with the Klondike Highway, and also follows the Stewart River valley. The Mayo-Keno district has many mining roads and trails which provide access to many of the district's lakes and rivers. The Wind River road starts near McQuesten Lake and crosses the Beaver River before leaving the watershed. A spur trail crosses the Beaver River, passes the Kathleen Lakes, and terminates near the disused mineral exploration camp of "Rackla City" on the East Rackla River. Muskeg and thermal subsidence make these two trails suitable for horses or for winter use only.

Territorial campgrounds exist at Mayo, Ethel Lake, and at Moose Creek between Stewart Crossing and the McQuesten bridge. Moose Creek also has a highway lodge.

3.4.6 Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development

The McArthur Game Sanctuary is included in ESA No.15 and is an IBP site. Black Ram Hotsprings and Grey Hunter Peak in the Sanctuary are also part of a proposed territorial park. Ethel Lake, part of ESA No.15, is a proposed territorial park as well.

IBP and ESA sites are located in the Mayo-South McQuesten district, and a large area north east of the Beaver River has been similarly designated.

The upper Hess River and Keele Peak are ESA and IBP sites and have also been designated as a Government of Yukon Area of Interest and a Parks Canada Preliminary Area as well. A silver mine is operating on the Platta River in the mid-Hess drainage, and is accessible only by air.

3.4.7 Recreation Potential

3.4.7.1 Rivers

Below Mayo, the Stewart River is broad, deep, easily navigated and accessible by road. The upper Stewart and its two major tributaries, the Hess and Rouge rivers, are not often used, but are considered to be high quality wilderness whitewater rivers. Access to the headwaters is by air; scenic qualities are high, and the paddling experience for wilderness canoers and kayakers is excellent. Little is known about the Lansing, Nadaleen and East Rackla rivers. Incomplete information indicates that these may have similar wilderness canoeing potential.

The South McQuesten and McQuesten rivers have medium overall potential, with serious conflicting uses resulting from forestry and mining activities. These rivers, like the lower Stewart, receive little tourist use but are often floated by local residents for recreation, hunting and fishing. Little is known about the North and East McQuesten rivers.

3.4.7.2 Lakes

The Hess Mountains have more than a dozen lakes of significant size in the upper Stewart, Hess and Rouge river watersheds. All require air access, and information is very limited. Emerald and Keele lakes are in ESA No. 13. Keele Lake has very high scenic and natural values and is part of a designated Area of Interest, and a Parks Canada Preliminary Area of Canadian Significance. An outfitters base camp, is also located by the lake.

Misty Lake is a scenic, semi-alpine lake which provides air access to the headwaters of the Stewart River. Many lakes in the upper sub-basin are unnamed and have not been inventoried, but have potential as fly-in access points for wilderness river travellers.

The Mayo district has a number of large lakes with road or trail access which are used by local residents for hunting, fishing and boating. These lakes generally have medium recreational potential. Mayo Lake has some conflicting uses with placer mining and hydro development and commercial fishing. McQuesten Lake also has some placer activity and provides important Canada goose habitat. Hanson Lake also has some placer activity. Ethel Lake is the site of a proposed Yukon Territorial Government Park Reserve and is part of ESA No. 15. Most other lakes have unknown potential.

3.5 PELLY RIVER SUB-BASIN

3.5.1 Location

The Pelly, Macmillan, Kalzas, Ross, Tay and Hoole rivers are included in the Pelly River sub-basin.

3.5.2 Biophysical Description

The Pelly sub-basin is composed of a series of plateaus bounded to the east by the Selwyn Mountains and to the west by the Pelly Mountains, with the major drainage being aligned along the Tintina Trench in a SE-NW direction. The basin has been glaciated, and lies along the junction of the Cordilleran and Canadian Shield ice sheets. Movements of glacial ice have heavily influenced drainage patterns with rivers flowing through a landscape thickly mantled with till and glacio-fluvial materials. Discontinuous permafrost is present throughout the basin, and peatlands occur in most valleys. Rivers flowing out of the Pelly Mountains are short and of steep gradient, while rivers eminating from the Selwyn Mountains begin with steep gradients, but soon slow down as they flow across the Pelly or Macmillan plateaux. Lakes are common and generally align themselves with glacial ice movements or glacial terrain features. Smaller headwater lakes occur in scoured valley bottoms, and many larger lakes are found on the Pelly and Macmillan plateaux.

Treeline occurs between 1350-1500 m where alpine fir occur. Below this level black spruce is dominant in wetter areas, with white spruce in drier areas. Lodgepole pine and aspen are occasionally present on warmer, better drained sites.

North of the Tintina Trench the Pelly sub-basin features major zinc-lead-silver-tungsten deposits. There is one mine under re-development, a major lead-zinc mine at Faro, and a number of developments proposed for the Macmillan Pass area. There is very little placer mining activity in the region.

3.5.3 Hydrology

The Pelly sub-basin has no extensive headwater lakes and only minor glaciers within the watershed. The flow rates of the rivers in the basin therefore reflect high spring run-off rates with little moderating influence. The Pelly River illustrates this discharge pattern (Figure 5). Flows increase from approximately 40 m^3/sec in April to the peak in June of 550 m^3/sec, and decline rapidly to 170 m^3/sec during September and October. The South Macmillan has similar characteristics, rising from 1 m^3/sec to 72 m^3/sec in June. Flow rates are reduced by half in July and drop to 31 m^3/sec in August; discharge rates level out during September and October.

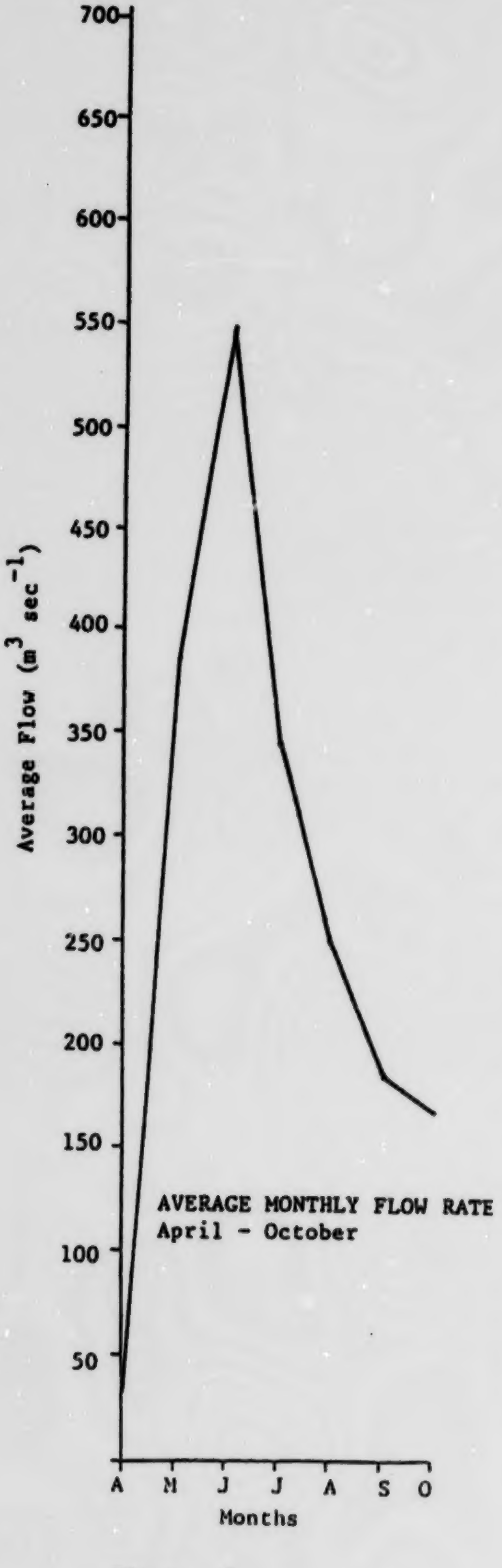
3.5.4 Historic Sites and Features

The Pelly River was an historic fur trade route linking Ft. Selkirk on the Yukon River with the Liard-Mackenzie rivers via Frances Lake. This was later used during the Klondike Gold Rush. The Ross River was used by Natives and prospectors as access to the South Nahanni River from the west. The Canol Pipeline from Whitehorse to Norman Wells followed the Ross River and the upper South Macmillan River valleys to reach the Mackenzie Mountains divide. Pelly Banks is the site of a Hudson Bay company post established in 1846. Old Ross marks a trading post once called "Nahanni House", active until 1945. Pelly Farm, near the mouth of the river, remains an active agricultural enterprise.

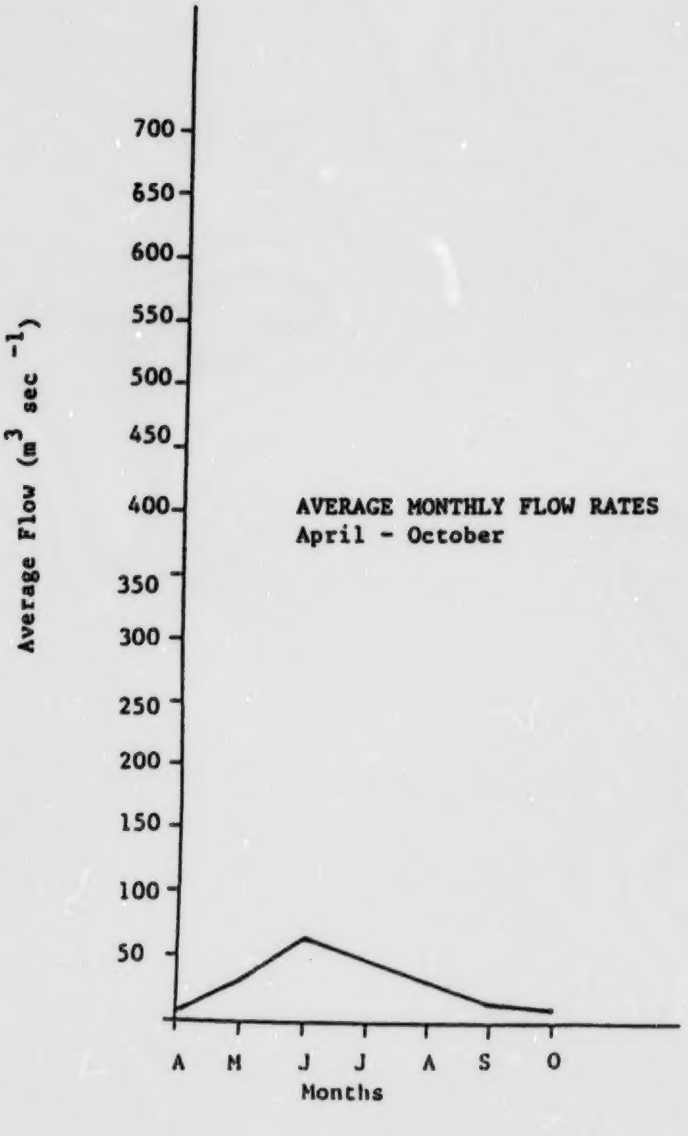
3.5.5 Existing Parks, Services and Features

The Klondike Highway bridges the Pelly at Pelly Crossing, while the Robert Campbell Highway connects Faro and Ross River with Watson Lake and Carmacks. Between Faro and Finlayson Lake the highway follows the Pelly River valley, providing periodic river access. The South Canol Highway more directly links Ross River and Whitehorse, while the North Canol road gives access to the Ross, Riddell and South Macmillan rivers enroute to Macmillan Pass. Tote roads and trails can be found in the Kalzas River area, the lower Pelly, in the Faro-Ross River area, and near the Hoole river.

A Yukon Territorial campground is located at Ross River, but campgrounds located at Pelly Crossing, Faro, and on the North Canol are now closed.



Pelly River at Pelly Crossing
1977-1981



South Macmillan at Kilometre 401 Canol Roa
1977-81

Figure 5

Macmillan Pass has been focus of much mineral exploration activity, and several support camps and an airstrip are located in the area. The North Canol Road is being upgraded to support this activity. Old Squaw Lodge, a privately owned field naturalist centre, is situated near Macmillan Pass on the NWT side of the border.

3.5.6 Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development

The lower Pelly-Macmillan-Kalzas river sector has been designated as an Environmentally Significant Area.

ESA and IBP sites are identified south of the Lapie River and in the upper Ross, Itsi, upper South Macmillan and Macmillan Pass areas. These overlap with an area of considerable mineral interest and activity. Fortin and Pelly Lakes are a Yukon Territorial Government Area of Interest.

3.5.7 Recreation Potential

The Pelly River basin provides outstanding recreational opportunities particularly for wilderness paddlers.

3.5.7.1 Rivers

The South Macmillan River has gained an international reputation as a wilderness canoeing river. It is in-accessible for the 480 km trip to Pelly Crossing, but has road access near its headwaters. This is the longest section of river between access points in the Yukon River basin. It has high scenic, wildlife, and fishing values and provides enjoyable whitewater paddling opportunities. The upper South Macmillan is the primary route by which canoe parties travel over the divide to the South Nahanni River. Involving arduous upstream lining and portaging, this route is famous as a quality wilderness traverse. Below the Riddell River, power boats can be used. Conflicting uses on this river include mining and logging.

Below Faro, the Pelly River provides another lengthy remote section of river. The Pelly is increasingly used by recreational canoeists who incorporate it into a Ross River or a South Macmillan trip. Residents of Pelly Crossing, Faro and Ross River frequently use the Pelly.

The Ross River is a high quality wilderness whitewater river which is readily accessible below Sheldon Lake. Alternatively, canoers may fly into the scenic Itsi Lakes for a more remote start.

The North Macmillan, the upper Pelly and the Prevost are said to be high quality wilderness fly-in rivers, but little information is available. Little is known about the recreational potential of the Tay, Kalzas, Tummel, Woodside and Hoole rivers. The Lapie is a popular weekend whitewater river used by residents of Whitehorse and Faro.

3.5.7.2 Lakes

Few lakes in this sub-basin have road access. An exception to this is the Sheldon/Lewis/Field chain which has extremely high scenic and wildlife values and high recreational potential. Dragon Lake is also accessible from the North Canol Road and has high recreational potential and a boat launch. Bruce Lake and Detour Lake have road access, but few outstanding features.

The Itsi Lakes have high scenic and recreational values, but require air access. The Pelly Lakes and Fortin Lake have similarly high scenic and wildlife values and support commercial fly-in fishing. The old Pelly Lakes village site is of significance to the Native people of Ross River who can reach it by travelling upstream in power boats above Hoole Canyon. The area surrounding these lakes have experienced some mining activity. Big Kalzas Lake has high scenic and recreational values and supports both commercial and fly-in sport fishing. Tatlmain Lake also has commercial sport fishing, but has unknown recreational potential. Most remaining lakes in the Pelly sub-basin have unknown recreational potential, but several have recognized scenic qualities and fishing capabilities that may merit attention for fly-in fishing.

3.6 WHITE RIVER SUB-BASIN

3.6.1 Location

White River drainage, including tributaries like the Donjek, Nisling and Ladue Rivers plus Kluane Lake comprise the White River sub-basin.

3.6.2 Biophysical Description

The White River sub-basin drains two physiographic regions: the St. Elias Mountains, and the Kluane Plateau. The St. Elias Mountains form the southern boundary of the basin and contain glaciers up to 112 km long and 19 km wide, some of which drain to the north. This glacial water has a very high suspended solids content so that rivers eminating from the range typically are braided and silty. Rivers usually occupy the whole of the floor of the glaciated U-shaped valleys through which they flow. The St. Elias Range is separated from the Kluane Plateau by the Shakwak trench, in which lies Kluane Lake, the largest lake in the Yukon. To the east, the Kluane Plateau, made up largely of the Ruby Range batholith, is drained by a series of meandering streams. There are very few lakes in the area. In the east, the Kluane Plateau dips into the Wellesley Basin and lakes become more common.

The vegetation of the southern part of the sub-basin consists largely of white spruce, with aspen and balsam poplar. To the north, black spruce is more common, with white spruce and aspen being found only on dry ground. The treeline varies from 1050 m elevation in the south to 1200 m in the north.

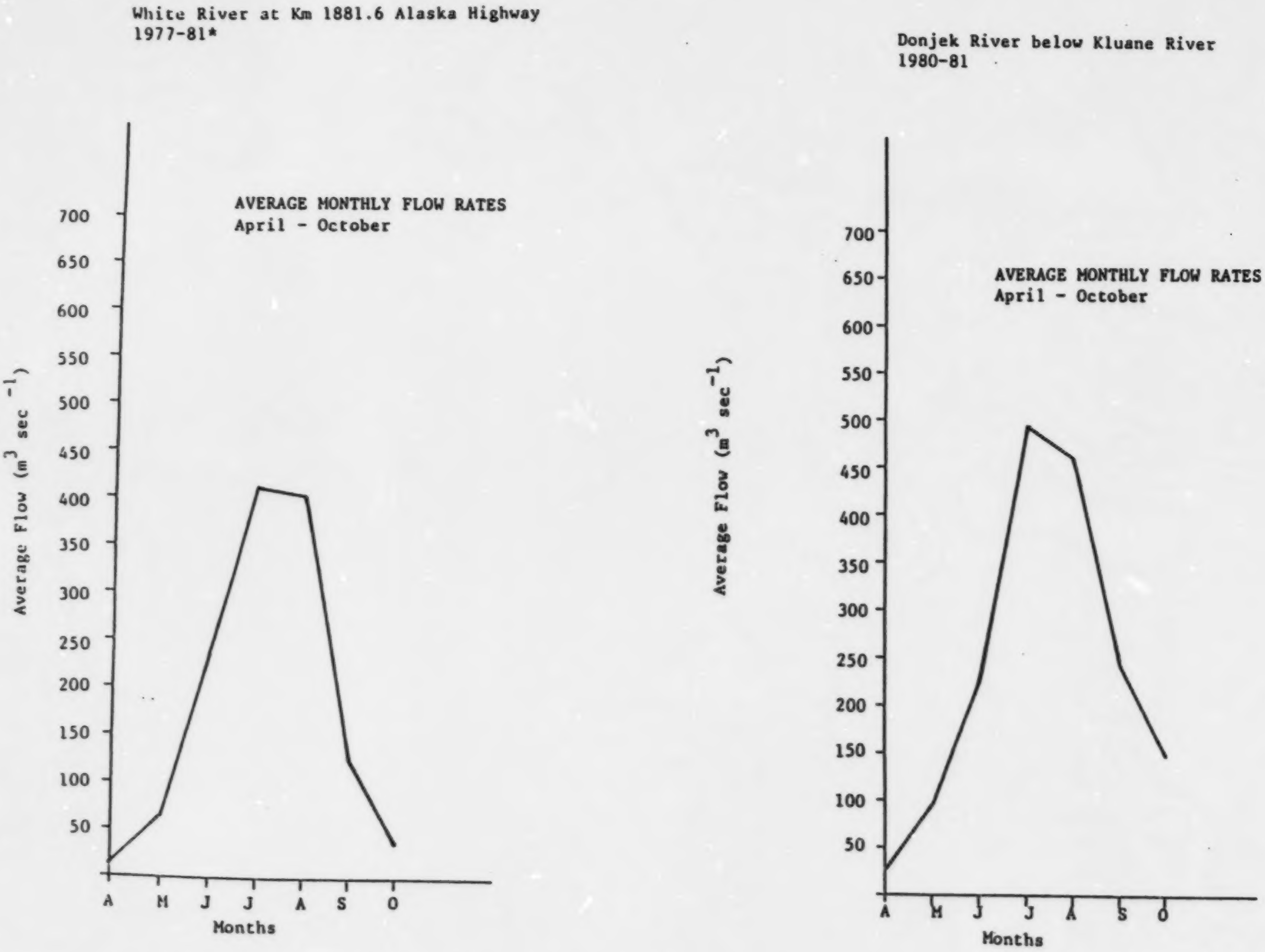
The St. Elias mountains feature copper-molybdenum and placer gold deposits. There is currently no copper-molybdenum mine in production, but placer gold mining activity is high. In the northwest part of the basin copper-molybdenum deposits are also present, but no mines are currently in production.

3.6.3 Hydrology

The White River sub-basin contains many watershed glaciers located in the St. Elias Mountains. These glaciers influence the flow patterns of both the mainstem White River and tributaries draining from that region. The White River (Figure 6) exhibits a relatively slow increase in flow rates during April and May, as compared to other sub—basins. Warm temperatures and a high elevation snow pack cause discharge rates to rise from 18 m^3/sec in April to a peak of about 415 m^3/sec in July. In August flow rates remain high, dropping to 400 m^3/sec. In September freezing temperatures at high elevations cause flow rates to drop sharply to about 121 m^3/sec. The Donjek River has a similar pattern of flow except during May-June when the moderating influence of Kluane Lake slows down the impact of spring run-off (Figure 6).

3.6.4 Historic Sites and Features

This area was one of the last regions of the Yukon Territory to be penetrated by white explorers. Ancient Native trading routes traversed the region. One route followed the White River to its headwaters in Alaska and continued over Skolai Pass and represented the only usable route through the Wrangell-St. Elias Ranges into the Copper River country. Another route, the closely guarded Chilkat "Grease Trail" was later followed by Jack Dalton. Prospectors established still other routes including the Chisana and James trails which serviced minor gold and copper rushes. Silver City and Canyon City date from this era. Silver City on Kluane Lake has been proposed as a site for preservation and rehabilitation. Snag on the White River was established in World War II as an airstrip for the shuttle of aircraft from the United States to the Soviet Union.



White River at Km 1881.6 Alaska Highway
1977-81*

Donjek River below Kluane River
1980-81

* Data incomplete for 1979

Figure 6

3.6.5 Existing Parks, Sanctuaries, Services and Facilities

The Alaska Highway traverses this region, paralleling the northeastern boundaries of the Kluane Game Sanctuary and Kluane National Park. Kluane Game Sanctuary, the Ruby Range and the Klaza-Nisling area have many trails and tote roads. Territorial campgrounds are located along Kluane Lake, the Koidern River, near White River and near Beaver Creek. Several have been closed, leaving one on the south end of Kluane Lake, one south of White River and one near Beaver Creek. Some highway lodges have closed in this area, with commerical accommodations being concentrated at Destruction Bay, Burwash Landing, Kluane River, Koidern River, White River as well as Beaver Creek. Commercial campgrounds are also associated with many of these lodges. Boat launch ramps are available at Destruction Bay and Burwash Landing on Kluane Lake, and at Pickhandle Lake on the Koidern River. A fly-in sport fishing lodge is located on Wellesley Lake.

3.6.6 Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development

Kluane National Park and Kluane Game Reserve have an abundance of overlapping IBP and ESA sites. Talbot Arm of Kluane Lake, the Kluane River and the middle Nisling River have been similarly identified. Wellesley Lake has been designated as a Yukon Territorial Government Area of Interest, while Parks Canada has identified the Kluane-Aishihik area of the Ruby Mountains as a Natural Area of Canadian Significance.

3.6.7 Recreation Potential

3.6.7.1 Rivers

The Kluane, Koidern, Donjek and White Rivers have medium recreational potential. All have two-way road access, but possess few outstanding features. The White and Donjek have braided channels, silty waters and obscured shallows with frequent sweepers and log jams. The silty flood plains are less visually aesthetic than vegetated or rocky banks. Also they are the source of frequent dust storms. The Kluane River and Koidern River are better suited to recreational canoeing, but the Kluane discharges into the Donjek and the Koidern has low volume and is often shallow. Bald eagle sites are found on the Kluane and Donjek rivers. The Nisling River is a high quality wilderness canoe river with primitive trail access which has high future potential if access and information improve. Little is known of the Klotassin, Klaza and Ladue rivers.

3.6.7.2 Lakes

Kluane Lake has extremely high recreational values and has good access, facilities, scenery and available information. It supports a high number of recreational user groups, as well as a commercial fishing operation. Pickhandle Lake on the Alaska Highway also has high recreational potential with good access and scenery. This lake is used as a staging area for spring and fall waterfowl migrations.

Wellesley Lake is rated to be the best sport fishing lake in the Yukon and supports a fly-in commercial sport fishing lodge. It is also important swan habitat. Tincup Lake has rugged mountain scenery and is a fly-in sport fishing lake. The Gladstone Lakes are also used for sport fishing and have an outfitter's camp. Stevens Lake has low potential, because of difficult trail access; it is however, the start for the Nisling River canoe trip. Stevens Lake is also a potential hydro site and is included in a Natural Area of Canadian Significance identified by Parks Canada (Kluane-Aishihik). Fish-hole, Teepee, Toshingermann and Tchawsahmon lakes have unknown potential.

3.7 TESLIN RIVER SUB-BASIN

3.7.1 Location

This sub-basin includes Teslin River, Teslin Lake and major tributaries including the Nisutlin, Wolf, Morley, Swift and Gladys rivers. This sub-basin spans the B.C.-Yukon border.

3.7.2 Biophysical Description

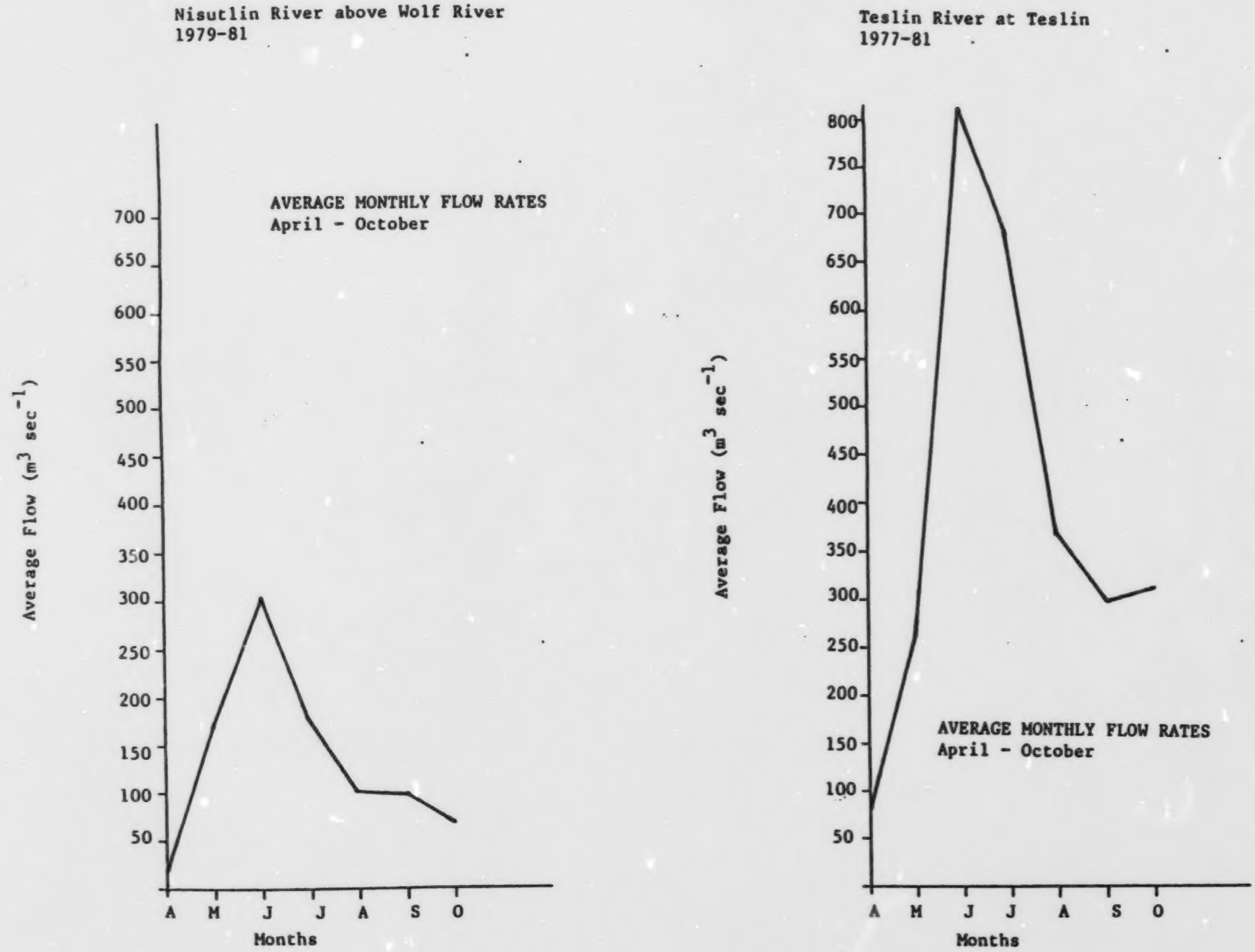
The Teslin sub-basin is made up of the Teslin and Nisutlin plateaux, bounded to the south and west by the coast mountains and to the east by the Pelly Mountains. The major drainage, the Teslin River, runs north westerly along a major fault against the Pelly Mountains. Minor drainages flow mainly from the Pelly Mountains, in a NE-SW direction in opposition to glacier ice movement. Tributary rivers are often of moderately steep gradient, having sections of rapids interspersed with long sections of flat meandering river. There are a number of head water lakes occupying alpine valleys. The major waterbody, Teslin Lake, is approximately 140 km long and occupies a major fault line and glacial ice trough. Scattered permafrost is found in the region, but perennially frozen land features are not prevalent at lower elevations.

Open white spruce stands are dominant throughout the region, but frequent fires have given rise to extensive lodgepole pine communities. Alpine fir is common in sub-alpine regions and sagewort grassland is evident on low elevation dry slopes.

Significant mineral resources in the sub-basin are limited to the Pelly Mountains, which feature copper-molybdenum deposits. There are no mines currently active.

3.7.3 Hydrology

The Teslin sub-basin has few watershed glaciers and no large headwater lakes, but the lakes present do have a slight moderating influence on spring run-off. The Teslin River (Figure 7) shows very high spring run-off rates, increasing from 78 m^3/sec in April to a peak of 814 m^3/sec in June. A very rapid decline in flows takes place in July and August, levelling out at approximately 350 m^3/sec during September. The Nisutlin River exhibits a similar pattern, with flow rates increasing from approximately 20 m^3/sec to 300 m^3/sec from April to June, and then declining at a rate similar to that of the Teslin.



Nisutlin River above Wolf River
1979-81

Teslin River at Teslin
1977-81

Figure 7

3.7.4 Historic Sites and Features

The Teslin River provided early access into the interior from the coast via the Taku River. It was promoted as part of an all-Canadian route to the Klondike which bypassed the dangerous Whitehorse Rapids. By the turn of the century trading posts were established on Teslin Lake. Teslin River gave access to Livingstone Creek which had the most significant mining activity in the region. The Teslin River was connected to Lake Laberge by a winter road, and had a steamboat stop at Mason Landing. The Canol Pipeline and road followed the Rose and Nisutlin rivers to Johnsons Crossing.

3.7.5 Existing Parks, Services and Facilities

Highway access is provided by the Alaska Highway and the South Canol Road. Trails connect the lower Teslin River with the Whitehorse area and Teslin Lake with Atlin. The Wolf and Jennings rivers are also accessible by trail. Territorial and commercial campgrounds are distributed along the Alaska Highway, with the greatest concentration between Morley Lake and Squanga Lake. Three commercial campgrounds are associated with highway lodges. The South Canol Road has two territorial campgrounds, one of which is closed. Boat launches are found at Morley Lake, Teslin, Johnsons Crossing, Squanga Lake and at Sidney Lake on the South Canol.

Cottage lot subdivisions are located on Little Teslin and Teslin lakes, and a sport fishing lodge has been developed on Wolf Lake.

3.7.6 Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development

This region has large tracts identified as having natural significance. The upper and lower Nisutlin, as well as the Wolf and upper Morley rivers are extensive ESA and IBP sites. Another important area has been identified between Livingstone Creek and the Teslin River. In B.C., park and recreation "map" reserves are located on Teslin Lake, Swan Lake, Hall Lake and Gladys Lake.

3.7.7 Recreation Potential

3.7.7.1 Rivers

The Teslin River has the second highest recreational use in the Yukon, being frequented by local and tourist canoers and power boaters, and at least one commercial operator. The customary access point is Johnsons Crossing, with egress at Carmacks or Dawson City. The Teslin River is an important fishing resource for Native people. Extensive placer mining staking along the river has detracted from some users' enjoyment and has the potential for being a major conflict.

The Nisutlin River with its tributary, the Rose River, has high use from a variety of users. It is a quality wilderness canoeing river with local, tourist and commercial use. It is accessible from two points on the South Canol Road and offers high wildlife and waterfowl viewing and hunting opportunities. The marshes at Nisutlin Bay are an important waterfowl staging area.

The Wolf River is an exciting whitewater river with demanding sections for canoers and kayakers. It has poor trail access and is usually reached by air.

The Swift River is an accessible whitewater canoe river and passes through areas of good wildlife habitat. A B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve is located at its juncture with the Teslin River. Another tributary, the Smart River, has low potential with medium canoeing suitability due to frequent portages.

The lower Morley parallels the Alaska Highway and is a whitewater day-use river with one waterfall. The Morley River has some slow sections above Teslin Lake which are used by power boaters for hunting. Little information was available for the Upper Morley, Jennings, Hayes, Kedahda, Boswell or upper Teslin rivers.

3.7.7.2 Lakes

Like the Teslin River, Teslin Lake has high recreation potential. It has good access and many facilities for recreationists. It is extensively used by local residents for fishing and hunting and supports commercial net fishing. Forty five cottage sites pose slight conflicts with other users and could potentially contribute contaminants from primitive sanitary facilities. The narrow configuration of the lake makes it only moderately attractive for sailboats.

Squanga, Summit, Little Teslin, Morley and Swan lakes are accessible by road. All have medium recreation potential with no present conflicts or competing uses. If the 17 vacant cottage lots on Little Teslin Lake are eventually developed, recreational use characteristics of the area will probably change.

The following lakes have fly-in sport fishing: Baker, Dalayee, Gladys, Hall, Sterlin, Teenah. No competing uses are apparent, other than five cottages on Dalayee Lake. The remaining lakes in this sub-basin have unknown potential.

3.8 UPPER YUKON SUB-BASIN

3.8.1 Location

That part of the Yukon watershed above Carmacks, excluding the Teslin sub-basin, has been defined as the Upper Yukon sub-basin. Included in this sub-basin are the Little Salmon, Big Salmon, Nordenskiold and Takhini rivers plus the tributaries of the headwater lakes.

3.8.2 Biophysical Description

The Upper Yukon sub-basin spans the Yukon-B.C. border and is enclosed to the south by the coast mountains (part of the Coast Plutonic

Belt) which rise to 2438 m and contain a number of permanent ice fields. To the east, the Pelly Mountains, which are geologically part of the Cassiar Platform, form the sub-basin boundary. To the west, the sub-basin boundary is the Ruby Range which is also part of the Coast Plutonic Belt. Most of the sub-basin has seen extensive glaciation and the major lakes of the upper Yukon River display many fiord-like features, typically being long and narrow in shape. To the north of Whitehorse, lakes are generally surrounded by glacial deposition materials and lie in troughs between drumlin trains and moraine features. Rivers draining the coast mountains are generally short and of steep gradient. The Yukon River flows in a northerly direction throughout this sub-basin.

Vegetation consists of open white spruce forests, with lodgepole pine on fire burnt areas, balsam on aluvium, and aspen on warmer aspects. Black spruce occupies wetter sites. The tree line increases in elevation from 1050 m in the south to 1500 m in the north and east.

The upper Yukon sub-basin has copper molybdenum deposits within its boundaries, as well as zinc, lead, silver, and tungsten deposits. Placer mining activity is concentrated in the Atlin and Livingstone Creek areas. Currently there are no mines operating within the basin.

3.8.3. Hydrology

Large glaciers and large headwater lakes within the watershed have a major influence on hydrology in the basin. Both have a moderating effect on run-off characteristics, and this effect is evident in the flow of the Takhini River near Whitehorse (Figure 8). Spring run-off causes a dramatic increase in flow rates in May, June and into July, with snow melt in high elevation snow fields and natural storage in the lakes extending the spring run-off period. Flows trail off slowly in August as glacier ice melt moderates the decline.

Takhini River near Whitehorse
1977-81

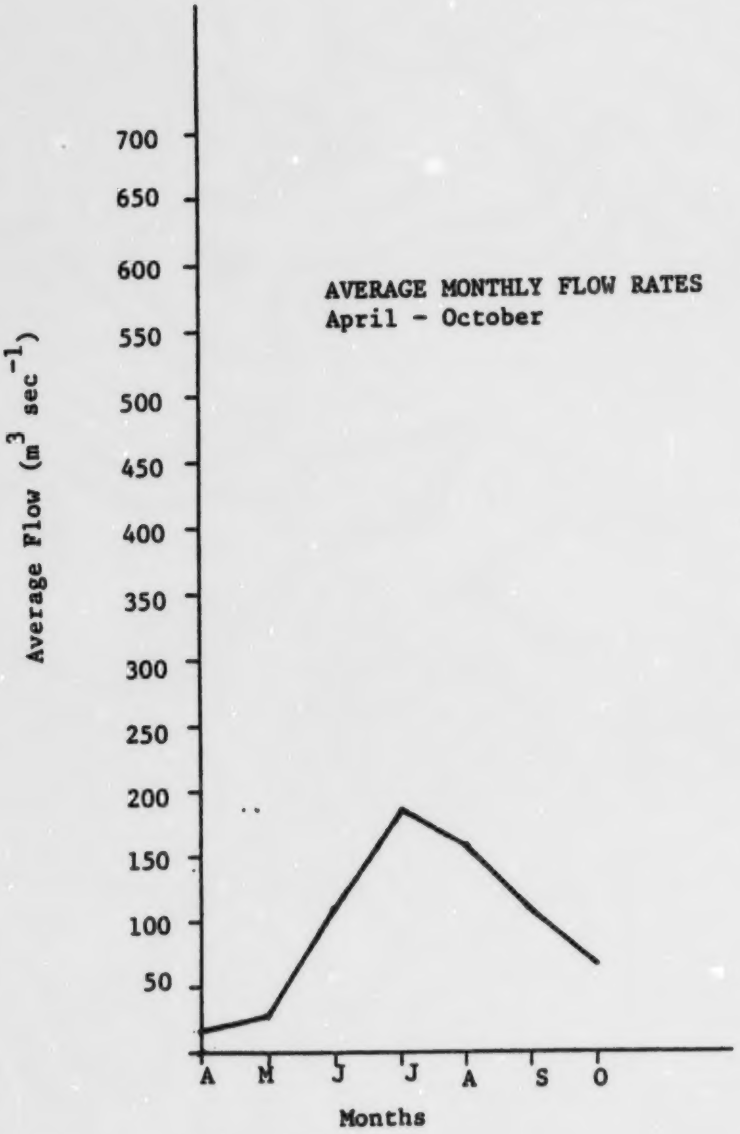


Figure 8

Water flows in the Yukon River at Whitehorse clearly demonstrate the effects of headwater lakes. Flow rates peak in August and trail off very slowly during September (Figure 9). In comparison, rivers without large headwater lakes, exhibit litle moderating influence. For example, the Big Salmon River (Figure 9) has high run-offs in May, peaks in June and then declines steadily through July and August.

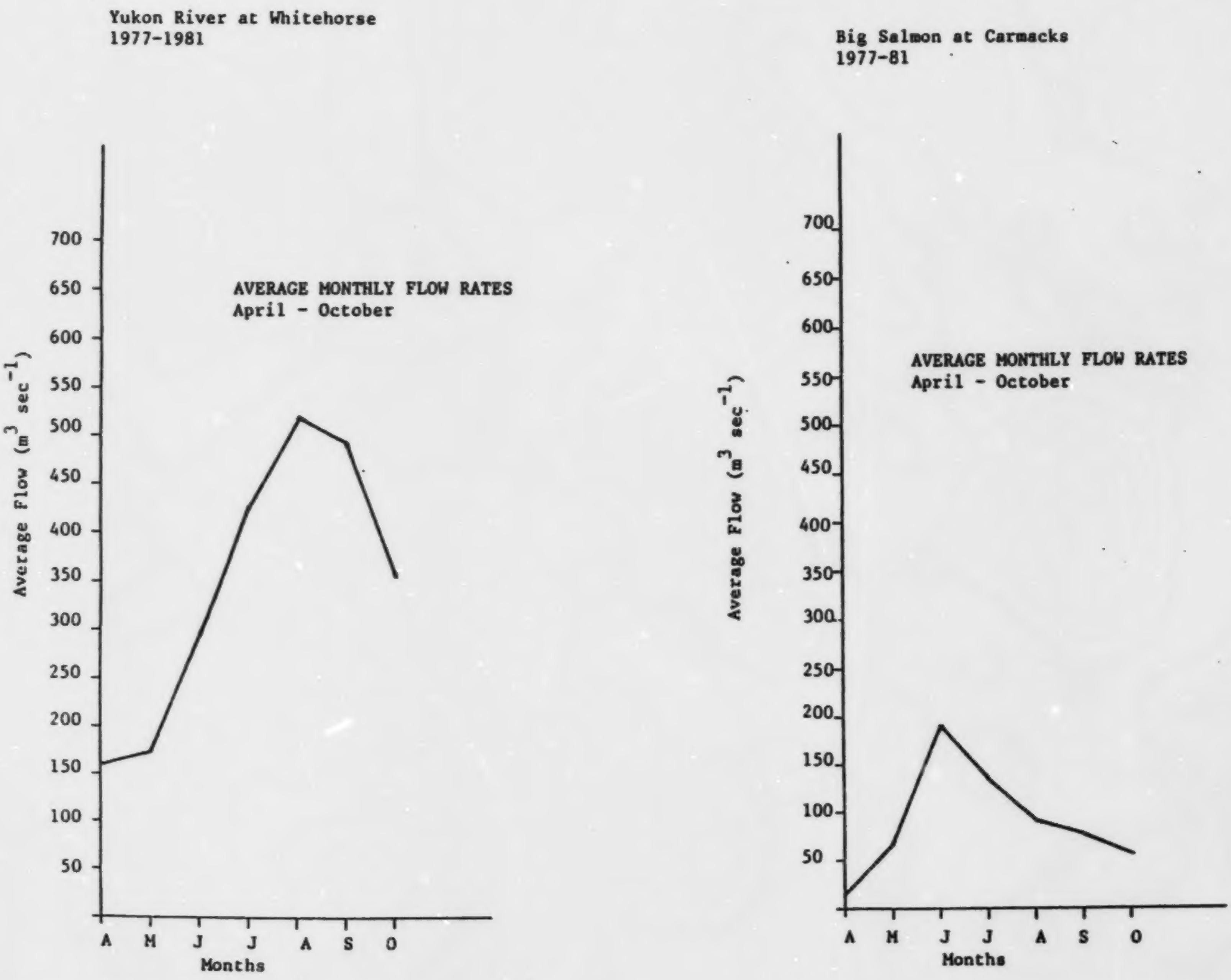
3.8.4 Historic Sites and Features

The Upper Yukon River was one of the historic gateways to the interior and has numerous sites relating to early day trade and transportation, the Klondike and lesser gold rushes, and the territory's modern development.

Native trade routes developed along the principal rivers and headwater lakes and crossed the coast divide via the White and Chilkoot passes, as well as from the headwaters of the Takhini and Kusawa rivers. Another coastal access route followed Atlin Lake. Prospectors, explorers and traders followed these corridors and left a wealth of historic sites and place names. Several sites on the Yukon River have been protected or rehabilitated and more are proposed. These are mostly of Gold Rush significance and are of interest to water recreationists. Other sites like Hutshi, represent native culture and still have standing structures. Whitehorse, Carcross and Atlin have steamboats and other transportation relics, while another steamer rests at Hootalinqua.

3.8.5 Existing Parks, Services and Facilities

The Upper Yukon is a nexus for several highways and roads which interconnect the sub-basin and provide access to many water surfaces. The highways have many points of interest related to rivers or lakes. The region is liberally endowed with territorial and commercial campgrounds, highway lodges and accommodations all of which are


Yukon River at Whitehorse
1977-1981

Big Salmon at Carmacks
1977-81

Figure 9

identified in the recreational atlas. The White Pass Railroad (although not operating at the present time), connects Whitehorse with Skagway, Alaska via Bennett Lake and the White Pass.

The Chilkoot Trail parallels this route and is a proposed International Historic Park. B.C. has designated a large Provincial Park at the head of Atlin Lake.

Cottage lots are located on Crag, Tagish, Marsh, Atlin, Little Atlin, Kusawa, Fish, Laberge, Fox, Little Fox, Braeburn, Little Salmon and Quiet lakes. Additional cottage lots (in groups of less than six) may be located on other lakes in the basin; however, these have not been identified. Boat launches are associated with many of the larger cottage developments.

3.8.6 Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development

The Upper Yukon is well endowed with areas of environmental and natural significance and also has major potential for near and long term development. In many sectors development interest and areas of natural significance overlap. These areas merit special attention, due to the potential for conflicting interests and uses.

The Marsh-Tagish-Bennett lakes district represents a focal point for competing interests. The district has major tourism potential, high scenic values and has been identified as a priority development area with a Territorial Park Reserve designated on the Wheaton River. The lakes comprise a major natural area and contain several ESA sites and one IBP site. A National Historic Park is proposed for the Chilkoot Trail from Bennett to the Alaska Border; this will connect with the Klondike National Historic Park in Alaska.

Kusawa Lake also features conflicting interests. It has good access, campgrounds, cottages and a boat launch, and the entire lake is a proposed Territorial Park. It has also been designated as an Environmentally Significant Area.

The Thirty Mile below Lake Laberge is a major natural area, a YTG Area of Interest, and a Priority Development Area. The nearby Claire, Coghlan, Frank and Mandanna lakes are another Area of Interest.

Carmacks and Little Salmon are Development Areas which overlap the Columbia Slough, a major natural area, and will require careful management to ensure against environmental problems.

3.8.7 Recreation Potential

3.8.7.1 Rivers

The Yukon River from Marsh Lake to Carmacks has high recreational potential. It is the most heavily used river in the entire basin and supports a wide variety of recreational user groups. As an historic wilderness canoe trip, the Yukon River has international appeal and is accessible from many points. It is an important commercial guiding and canoe rental attraction. Residents and tourists use powerboats above and below the Miles Canyon Dam and the section above Carmacks is used by local residents or hunting and fishing. Whitehorse kayakers frequent the outfall of the dam for whitewater training. The Lake Laberge section has reduced values, with some competing uses and periodic raw sewage discharge.

The Big Salmon is an important recreational river frequently used for wilderness canoe trips terminating at Carmacks or Dawson. At least five outfitters offer guided trips on the river which now has an international reputation for wilderness scenery. Placer mining staking and proposed dredging pose a potentially serious conflict. The river environment is also showing signs of heavy use: some campsites appear trampled and littered.

The Takhini River between Kusawa and Mendenhall receives high use by residents for day use canoeing, boating and fishing. It has a popular whitewater training stretch and is easily accessible.

Competing uses are cottaging and placer squatting within a scenic, proposed ESA site. This river has the highest day use of any river in the basin.

The Wheaton River is heavily used by local canoers and kayakers. The upper section is most often paddled, having enjoyable whitewater and easy access. The full stretch to Bennett Lake is usually avoided, since Bennett has a reputation for squall winds. Placer squatting, a term used to refer to individuals who possess placer claims for habitation purposes, is a problem on this river.

The Watson River is another accessible whitewater river, but receives less attention than the Wheaton because of generally lower recreation values, (refer to Volume III). Tutshi River is a world class whitewater stream which receives much use by locals and tourists. It has Grade 3 and 4 rapids and several drops in excess of one metre.[1] Its accessibility adds to its popularity, and it is identified as a B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve. Ibex River has road access, but low potential because of shallowness. The Nordenskiold River's potential is similarly reduced by sweepers which span the entire river. The Primrose River is a high quality wilderness whitewater river with fly-in access. It is used by a commercial recreational outfitter and is suitable for advanced paddlers. Once a proposed hydro site, the Primrose River has been suggested as a location for a recreation lodge and for trails that would connect with the Whitehorse area. The Little Salmon River has been used by canoers and power boaters for weekend excursions. Its lower portion is part of the Little Salmon-Columbia Slough Development Area.

The recreational potential for remaining rivers in the sub-basin is low due to poor access, low volume or conflicting uses, or is unknown.

[1] Grade 3 rapids are classed as difficult and require advanced paddlers. Grade 4 rapids are classed as very difficult requiring expert paddlers.

3.8.7.2 Lakes

Of the headwater lakes, Atlin Lake has historic features, scenery and boating suitability that results in extensive use by residents and tourists. Two commercial wilderness guiding operations use Atlin Lake, which also supports the most sailing activity in the Yukon basin.

The lake has some cottaging and commercial fishing. A proposed gated-control structure on the Atlin River would affect water levels on the lake.

Tagish Lake has high potential for a variety of users with 142 cottage sites on the lake. There is some conflict between staging waterfowl and recreational boaters. Tagish Lake has been designated as a Major Natural Area and also a Development Area. Squall winds and narrow configuration reduce the craft suitability for Bennett, Tutshi and Taku Arm. Most of Taku Arm is relatively remote from road access. Kusawa is a high potential, scenic lake that receives high use. It has some cottaging, a territorial campground, an outfitter's camp and in addition, the entire lake has been proposed as a Territorial Park.

Fish, Tarfu, Fox, Little Fox, Braeburn, Surprise, Annie, Little Salmon, Little Atlin and Quiet lakes have medium recreation potential, with good road access. Other than cottaging, these lakes have no other major competing uses at present.

Other lakes in the basin have only fly-in access or poor trail access. Several are used for fly-in sport fishing, principally Alligator, Coghlan, Frank, Jo-Jo, Long, Mandanna, Michie and Taye lakes. For many lakes in this region poor or incomplete information prevents a full assessment of recreation capability.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENT CONDITIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the present status of water-based recreation activities in the Yukon River Basin is described and evaluated. This assessment begins with a review of institutional arrangements for water resource management in Yukon; such a review will establish the legal and political environments in which water-based recreation activities have evolved to their current status. The second section then presents a description of water-based recreation in the basin on an activity by activity basis. This description includes a definition of each activity, a geographical description of important recreation areas, and where possible, an estimate of current levels of use. An evaluation of land use activities that influence the distribution, quality and type of water-based recreation activities is presented in the third section of the chapter. The intent of this section is to identify conflicts and compatabilities between land use and water-based recreation activities so that resource managers can develop appropriate conflict-resolution strategies for the Yukon River Basin. A more detailed examination of these land use - recreation conflicts is presented in Chapter Seven.

4.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional arrangements for the management of water-based recreation in the Yukon River Basin are extremely complicated at the present time. Some of these complications are due to the fact that there is no single agency responsible for recreation in the basin. Instead, recreational issues are partially addressed by a considerable number of agencies within three different governments, and this has led to jurisdictional problems. Other complications have arisen because of the very complex nature of water management problems, and these are considered to be structural problems. Each of these problems is reviewed briefly below.

4.2.1 Jurisdictional Problems

Three major governments influence recreation management decisions in the Yukon River Basin: the Government of Canada, the Yukon Territorial Government, and the British Columbia Provincial Government. Each of these governments has evolved a number of agencies that either directly or indirectly affect water use and associated recreational activities. Currently there are at least nine different federal agencies, five territorial agencies, and five provincial agencies involved in water management in the Yukon River Basin.

On the federal level, the Department of Indian and Northern Development, Department of Environment and Department of Fisheries and Oceans are the most influential agencies which affect recreational water use in the Basin. In addition, the federally appointed Yukon Territory Water Board acts as an important regulatory review agency. Federal agencies such as the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Parks Canada (under Department of Environment), Public Works Canada, Transport Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Services exert direct or peripheral influence on recreational water-based pursuits.

Territorial agencies such as the Department of Renewable Resource, Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources, Municipal and Community Affairs, Education, Recreation and Manpower, and Highways and Transportation are given the responsibility of managing, promoting and developing the water-based recreational resources of the Yukon Territory.

In British Columbia five different ministries administer legislation that directly or indirectly affects water-based recreation. These ministries include: Environment; Forests; Transportation and Highways; Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; and Lands, Parks and Housing. Like the territorial and federal governments, British Columbia has no single agency that specifically addresses recreational interests in water management decisions.

In describing the various participants in water management it is noteworthy that recreationists themselves are conspicuously absent. While there are a considerable number of small, unorganized user groups in the region, these groups tend to be virtually invisible from an institutional perspective because they tend not to participate in the decision making process and are infrequently consulted on management issues. The development of a large, umbrella group representing all water-based recreationists is unlikely, given the highly divergent interests and values of the individual user groups.

4.2.2 Structural Problems

Many of the difficulties in developing good water management policies arise because of the role of water within all natural and industrial processes. Multiple use automatically requires a balancing of conflicting water use objectives and simple institutional arrangements within existing government organizations tend to be inadequate for resolving these conflicts. The key to successful management of water resources appears to be in the recognition of the highly complex interactions involved and the design of suitable management institutions and procedures.

The complexity of jurisdictional control and institutional arrangements associated with water use was recently highlighted in the Proceedings of the Second Annual National Resource Conference. The conference dealt with "Water Policy for Western Canada: The Issues for the

Eighties" and attracted many highly respected speakers. Among these was Dr. Irving Fox, Professor at the Westwater Research Centre and School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia. As Westwater Research Centre was authorized by the Yukon River Basin Committee to study the relatinship between institutional arrangements and water resource use, it is appropriate to refer to Dr. Fox's paper entitled "Goals, Issues and Water Resources Decision Making". This work identified many of the key elements and problems associated with institutional arrangements. The following excerpts from the paper help to highlight the complexities associated with institutional arrangements and the decision making process in regulating water use recreational activity in the Yukon River Basin.

In a discussion on how to develop policies and programmes that will permit maximum realization of benefits from the waters of western Canada, Dr. Fox outlined seven elements which complicate the decision making process:

1. Water resources and their associated biological and social sub-systems are unusally complex; highly sophisticated professional skills are therefore required to conceptualize, plan, and implement water management programmes.

2. It is usually difficult and frequently impossible to eliminate major uncertainties about the economic, biological, and social effects of a water management programme.

3. In most instances, water management programmes have very substantial external effects and are closely linked to land use and other water using economic activities. In western Canada external effects often transcend provincial boundaries.

4. Water management programmes often profoundly alter water associated ecological systems.

5. Large scale water management programmes can have major economic and social consequences both for the region in which they operate and for adjoining areas.

6. Those who suffer the adverse effects of water projects often are not the same people as those who receive the benefits.

7. Since water serves many sectors (e.g. transportation, electric power, agriculture, industry, tourism, etc.) numerous governmental agencies often have an interest in a given water management programme and a wide range of non-governmental interests may be affected.

Each of the points raised by Dr. Fox is relevant in the Yukon context since there are many federal and territorial government departments administering a variety of programmes, many of which affect recreational water use in some way.

Dr. Fox further identifies nine key problems for managers in the development and implementation process. These include:

1. The technical nature of the information that must be mastered in order to be fully informed about the consequences and the uncertainties associated with a particular decision.

2. The impracticality of every member of the public to be well informed on all public issues. Only a small fraction of the public can be well informed on water management issues.

3. The widely divergent preferences and priorities that exist even among well informed members of the public.

4. The fact that elected representatives must rely upon a body of specialists to investigate and analyze potential programmes and implement decisions; since such specialists act like human beings and not supermen, they have perceptions and values arising out of their own experience and positions, andd their interpretations of information and the actions they take may not accord fully with the interpretations and actions of the elected representative if he personally had acted.

5. Large inequalities among interested parties in the availability of technical staff and funds to take part in the decision process. The result is that an oligarchy which is unrepresentative of the public may easily dominate the decision process in some cases.

6. An overlapping of jurisdictional responsibilities; interests overlap on many matters because no single jurisdiction is the locus of all benefits and costs associated with a particular activity. Even where the impacts of a programme are quite localized there may well be provincial and national interests at stake. Co-ordinated action by two or more jurisdictions is thus required in many instances.

7. The tendency for decision-making systems to become bogged down by elaborate, costly, and time-consuming coordination procedures and organizational arrangements because of the wide range of governmental and non-governmental interests affected by water resources activities.

8. The need for continuing and on-going attention for water resources management to be fully effective because new demands arise and new information changes perceptions of problems previously addressed even while adopted programmes are being implemented.

9. The difficulty of providing an environment that attracts individuals who can supply the technical political leadership the system requires.

Many of the points raised by Dr. Fox focus their attention on basin-wide strategies. Since water-based recreational activity is affected by numerous federal, provincial and territorial agencies, the needs of a specific recreational group can easily be overlooked or buried in the complex administrative procedures that currently exist in Yukon.

4.3 RECREATIONAL USES

Water forms an integral component of many different types of outdoor recreation activities. These activities range from active forms of water-based recreation like boating and fishing, to more passive activities like camping and cottaging. Passive activities are considered to be shore-based activities where water is used only for personal consumption or simply addes to the aesthetic values of the activity. In total some seven active and three passive water-based recreation activities occurring in the Yukon River Basin were identified during the course of this study. A list of these activites is included below, and each is examined in the remainder of this section:

Active Recreation Activities

Sailing
Whitewater boating
Recreational canoeing
Power boating
Fishing
Hunting
Outfitting

Passive Recreation Activities

Cottaging
Camping
Passive appreciation

In choosing to participate in these various activities, outdoor recreationists tend to base their choice on a number of different experience objectives. Such objectives can include wilderness adventure, wilderness appreciation, wilderness recreation, cultural adventure and cultural eduction (P. Eyre, 1982). The ten water-based recreation activities identified above meet these objectives to varying degrees, as illustrated in Figure 10. In examining this figure, the wilderness aspect of these experience objectives seems to be the most important component of recreation activities in the Yukon. This conclusion is confirmed in a study by Burton (1977), who found that satisfaction with outdoor recreation experiences by Yukoners was based largely on factors like absence of development, scenery and solitude, and in interviews with river users ("A Concept Plan for the Yukon River", unpublished draft). It would appear from this analysis, then, that while recreationists in Yukon participate in a wide variety of water-based activities, they are unified by a common appreciation of wilderness values. This appreciation of wilderness is considered to be a major factor in explaining why Yukoners have higher participation rates for outdoor recreation than do other Canadians.

Each of the ten water-based recreation activities found to occur in the Yukon River Basin is examined separately below. For most activities, user groups tend to have fairly homogeneous preferences and activity patterns. In a number of cases, however, it is possible to identify a number of specific user groups engaged in a similar activity. Such user groups vary in terms of origin (Yukon resident or visitor) or intensity of use, and have been examined separately in the analysis.

FIGURE 10

EVALUATION OF WATER BASED RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN YUKON RIVER BASIN IN TERMS OF RECREATION EXPERIENCE OBJECTIVES

	Wilderness Adventure	Wilderness Appreciation	Wilderness Recreation	Cultural Adventure	Cultural Education
Sailing	O		O		
Whitewater boating	O				
Recreational canoeing	O	O	O		
Power boating	O	O	O		
Fishing	O				
Hunting	O				
Outfitting	O				
Cottaging			O		O
Camping			O		
Passive appreciation					

4.3.1. Sailing

In the last four to five years the number of sailboats in Yukon has increased to about 15-20. Four or five of these are equipped for cruising and the rest are designed for day use. Atlin Lake is the most popular cruising lake as the large number of islands offer many options for anchorages in bad weather, and add scenic variety to the crossing. Long narrow lakes such as Tagish, are not as popular because of the amount of tacking required to travel on them (Peter Steele, pers. comm.). Marsh Lake is considered ideal for small boat use, since the shallow water warms up quickly and winds are not funnelled by mountains. The lack of moorage makes it unsuitable for cruising.

While sailing conditions in the Yukon are rated as excellent by knowledgeable sailors, there has not been any rapid growth in the user group, and little is expected. This is because few sailboats are available for purchase in the Yukon, there is a high investment cost involved, and there is a general lack of knowledge of sailing possibilities. There is no organization representing sailing in the Yukon (Peter Steele, pers. comm.).

4.3.2 Whitewater Boating

Whitewater boating has experienced rapid growth over the last ten years, both locally and throughout North America. A number of different craft are specifically designed for whitewater boating: whitewater kayaks, whitewater canoes, modified recreational canoes and whitewater inflatable rafts. Most Yukon users have whitewater kayaks or modified recreational canoes.

Whitewater boating is represented in the Yukon by the Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club. The canoe club organizes lessons for members, runs slalom races on the Yukon and Wheaton rivers, and has sent members to the

National Whitewater Championships. The current level of activity by whitewater boaters is hard to quantify. However, there are an estimated 100 Whitewater kayaks in the Yukon (B. Daff, pers. comm.) and the Whitehorse Recreation Department runs two kayak courses each year with approximately twenty people taking part. The number of recreational canoes used for whitewater boating is even harder to estimate, as many recreational canoes are used interchangeably. An estimate of the number of recreational canoes used in this manner is 1500 (B. Daff, pers. comm.).

The most popular rivers for resident weekend whitewater boating are sections of the Wheaton, Takhini, Tutshi, and below the Whitehorse dam on the Yukon River. Whitewater boaters require good access and egress, and dislike long sections of slow water. They are undeterred by low senic values and other user conflicts as long as there is good whitewater, as evidenced by the high use of the area below the Whitehorse dam with its power plant and concrete abutments. For longer trips, rivers such as the Rose, Lappie, Upper Ross and South Macmillan are popular. For these longer trips, factors relating to the quality wilderness experience such as scenic quality and wildlife values regain importance. Whitewater boaters appear to be sensitive to the same types of user conflicts that recreational canoeists exprience (B. Daff, pers. comm.).

For tourists the Yukon River Basin is a major destination for whitewater boating. Most tourists come for the longer whitewater rivers such as the South Macmillan, Primrose, Hess and Upper Ross. Other whitewater boaters travel by vehicle and run the shorter easy access rivers such as the Tutshi, Lappie and Upper Takhini.

4.3.3 Recreational Canoeing

The recreational canoe averages 4.9 to 5.2 metres in length (16-17 feet) and 80 to 90 centimetres in beam (32-36 inches) and is not usually powered or sailed. It usually carries two people and up to 40 kilograms (88 pounds) of other gear before becoming unseaworthy and difficult to maneuver. Recreational canoes are paddled at approximately 4 kph on calm water, and can cope with a great variety of water conditions. Canoeists prefer to paddle in pleasant waters, so that lakes such as Bennett with its squall winds and great distances between sheltered shores are seldom travelled by recreational canoes. The recreational canoeist is discussed under the following subheadings:

- Resident day use
- Resident multi-day use
- Non-resident day use
- Non-resident multi-day use

4.3.3.1 Resident Day Use

A 1977 sampling of Yukon residents showed that approximately 27% of the population canoed (Burton, 1977). Increased sales of recreational canoes, and increased participation in canoe lessons indicate a very rapid growth in the activity. Canoe lessons in 1974 drew 10 local residents and in 1983 drew approximately 250 people (H. McKenzie, pers. comm.). Canoe sales have surpassed those of power boats at local outlets and are now selling at a ratio of four canoes to every three powerboats (Greg Campion, pers. comm.).

Day use is any canoeing activity that does not require overnighting en route, and may be as brief as a half hour. In this setting the recreational canoe can be used for a whole range of activities: relaxation, fishing, swimming, practicing skills, wildlife viewing or exercise. This type of use tends to happen close to communities on lakes and particularly during evenings and weekends. This user group requires easy access to waterbodies, and in the case of lakes, calm water, with little or no wind. Smaller, more intimate waterbodies are the most popular, and many of these lakes are discussed in this study. Most are located close to Yukon communities or adjacent to cottaging areas or public campgrounds along major highways; examples are Chadburn Lake, Scout Lake and Twin Lakes.

4.3.3.2 Resident Multi-day Use

Multi-day use generally involves journeying and is often referred to as "tripping". In this context the recreational canoe is used to travel across or down waterways, with other uses such as fishing subservient to these aims. Lakes in themselves do not offer much to the multi-day canoeist as larger lakes pose navigational hazards because of squall winds, and smaller lakes are crossed too quickly. Lakes are utilized when they are part of a system of lakes and rivers, or when they provide access to a river. Examples of this are the Snafu Lake system, Lake Laberge and the Sheldon/Field/Lewis lake system.

Rivers heavily utilized by recreational canoeists have some distinguishing characteristics. They have good access and egress, are easy to navigate and have a water speed over 3 kph. The quality of the wilderness experience is of great concern to this group as evidenced by a presentation on behalf of the Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club to the Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee. The presentation gives a good insight into the perceptions of this user group:

> "The Yukon attracts and holds many of its residents because of its unique wilderness environment. It is a territory of rivers and lakes which have not felt alteration by man's work, as have so much of the rest of the world. Consequently the Club is concerned about the quality of the wilderness experience. The central theme of this submission is the preservation of the uniqueness of our Yukon rivers.
>
> The Club has developed a Provisional list of rivers in the Territory broken down into three categories of tourist and recreational paddling capability. Class I are rivers considered to be of exceptional value. These rivers must be protected because of their outstanding scenic value and canoeing experience. Class II rivers are classed as good but not exceptional. Class III are less significant in relation to their canoeing and kayaking capability and aesthetic experience, but which are still used for paddling."

This list of rivers prepared by the Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club is presented as Table 4.

TABLE 4

PROVISIONAL LIST OF RIVERS IN THE TERRITORY IN TERMS OF TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL PADDLING CAPABILITY

CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III
Big Salmon*	Bell	Donjek
Lapie	Francis	White
McClintock	Hyland	Forty Mile
Nisling	Kluane	Klondike
Primose	Little Salmon	Sixty Mile
Rose	McQuesten	
Macmillan & South Macmillan*	Morley	
Takhini	Nisutlin	
Watson	Pelly	
Wheaton	Rancheria	
Wolf	Ross	
	Stewart	
	Swift	
	Teslin	
	Yukon	

*Denotes exceptional wilderness river

The recreational values that the canoe club places on these rivers are significantly different from those of other users. This appears to be because of the high value the club places on unspoiled wilderness. Resident multi-day use is highest on the Yukon, Teslin, Big Salmon, Ross, Macmillan and Wheaton rivers, but use is wide-spread throughout the basin.

4.3.3.3 Non-Resident Day Use

Non-resident day use of the recreational canoe is similar to the purposes of resident day-use and include activities such as relaxation, fishing, swimming,and practicing canoeing skills. This user group requires easy access to the waterbodies, and in the case of lakes, calm water with little or no wind. The most highly used waterbodies for this user group are located by, and visible from highways, as the user generally decides to utilize the waterbody either by observation, or by direction from a local resident. Waterbodies that have high use by this group are Fox Lake, Tagish Lake and Kluane Lake.

4.3.3.4 Non-Resident Multi-Day Use

Non-resident use of water surfaces in ther Yukon River Basin has risen sustantially over the last 10 years, according to a number of different sources. In 1973 there were approximately 30 canoes for rent in Whitehorse. A survey in 1983 indicated approximately 170 were available (John O'Neil, pers. comm.). In terms of use, there were 1300 two canoe, twelve day parties reported in 1981. These were individuals taking part in non-guided wilderness experiences and this represented the largest single tourist draw for the Yukon wilderness adventure travel industry. (Thorne, Stevenson & Kellogg, 1982.) The areas most popular with this group are the Yukon, Teslin and Big Salmon rivers, with most canoe rentals being for the Yukon River from Whitehorse to Dawson City (D. Howe, pers. comm.). The Big Salmon and Teslin rivers are highly used by guided wilderness tours, with two companies offering trips on the Big Salmon River. Other rivers used by guided wilderness tours include the Yukon, Ross, Primrose, South Macmillan and Pelly.

4.3.4 Power Boating

Burton's 1977 study of participation in outdoor recreational activities indicated that 36% of the Yukon population participated in power boating. This figure is nearly ten percentage points higher than the corresponding rate for canoes.

There are a number of popular types of power boats in the Yukon River Basin, most of which use outboard motors. The most common of these are runabouts made of fiberglass or aluminum from 3.7 to 4.9 metres in length (12-16 feet) or freighter canoes from 5.5 to 6.7 metres in length (18-22 feet). These boats have motors of 10-35 hp and make up 80% of outboard motor sales (Greg Campion, pers. comm.). These boats are used for a variety of purposes, principally fishing and hunting. Inboard motor boats are generally 5.5 to 9.1 metres in length (18-30 feet) and cost $12,000 or more (Greg Campion, pers. comm.). Their use is generally restricted to the larger waterbodies that have boat launching facilities. Docking facilities are also desirable for this user group. Inboard motor boats also serve a variety of uses, with overnight crossing, fishing and hunting being some of the major uses.

The level of sales of outboard motors for power boats has been growing at approximately 12% per year, while the sale of inboard motor boats has almost come to a complete standstill over the last three years. This decline in the growth of inboard sales can be attributed to the higher price of gas, the high cost of the equipment and their relatively poor fuel economy (Greg Campion, pers. comm.). Although comparative sales data exist, the number of power boats in use in the Yukon Basin is unknown.

Power boats are used for recreational activities throughout the Yukon River Basin but are limited by water depth, navigability, and access. As power boats are a major tool used by hunters and fishermen, those specific uses are described under separate headings. It is estimated that 50% of power boat use is on the major rivers of the Yukon River Basin - Teslin, Pelly, Stewart, and Yukon (Greg Campion, pers. comm.). Outboard motors are commonly used by native people for subsistence hunting and fishing, and by trappers. Inboard motor boats are more restricted in their uses, and are found on the larger waterbodies in the system particularly the Southern Lakes, Marsh and Tagish. Large lakes such as Atlin, Laberge, Teslin and Kusawa are also utilized.

The use of power boats by recreational users occasionally cause conflicts with other water-based recreationists because of noise and waves. Cottagers and recreational canoeists are most affected, since both seek a tranquil experience. Cottagers are bothered only occasionally by careless use of a powerboat while recreational canoeists expecting a wilderness experience may have their expectations shattered by the presence of power boats in some parts of the basin.

4.3.5 Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is an important activity for both Yukoners and visitors. It is estimated that 20,000 residents and visitors fished in Yukon in 1980, with a total fishing effort of 170,000 person days (Paish & Assoc., 1981). In an earlier survey of Yukon resident outdoor recreational activities, it was found that 70% of the population fished at some time during the year; this is the highest participation rate for any of the water-related activities surveyed (Burton, 1977). Based on licence sales, there has been a rapid growth in the number of anglers over the last 20 years. In 1960 approximately 6,000 licences were sold, by 1970 10,500 were sold and in 1980 approximately 17,000 licences were sold.

Rivers and lakes received approximately equal use by fishermen, but the use patterns of residents and non-residents are markedly different (H. Paish & Assoc., 1981). Residents clearly prefer lakes while non-residents tend to congregate on streams and rivers close to the highways. This is reflected in the fish catch. Arctic grayling make up 50% of the total catch. These fish are found in lakes and rivers, but are caught mainly in rivers and are the main focus of all river angling in the basin. Lake trout make up 80% of the catch by weight and are fished almost exclusively in lakes. Lake trout are the main species sought by Yukoners (H. Paish & Assoc. 1981). Of the other species, Northern pike is the third most commonly caught fish, representing approximately 4% of the total catch. This fish frequents shallow lakes, bays and quiet rivers throughout the basin. Despite its wide distribution, this low catch rate can be attributed to the greater attraction of lake trout fishing. Chinook salmon are found throughout the river basin and approximately 49 streams are known to support them. However, the sport fishery for salmon is limited in order to protect fish on spawning beds.

Despite the recorded increases in angling activity in recent years there has been no noticeable change in sport fishing quality, except in some of the most easily accessible lakes. It appears that declines in fish stocks have been compensated for by increasing access, and by increasing knowledge of fishing techniques (H. Paish & Assoc., 1981). Studies are underway to determine the capability of Yukon waters to produce fish, but results are not yet available. These studies were prompted by increases in the demand for leases for fly-in camps and concerns about the potential impacts of increased angling pressure on fish populations. To balance these productivity studies, efforts have been made to identify current levels of fish harvesting. An incomplete census of fishing activity was undertaken on Marsh and Tagish Lakes in the summer of 1983. Fisheries biologists indicate that at the current time nothing specific is known about angler activities on particular waterbodies. (A. Horler, pers. comm.). Some conflicts have arisen recently regarding the level of harvests among different use groups; these conflicts are adequately discussed elsewhere (see Paish and Assoc., 1981).

For purposes of this analysis fishing activities have to be broken down into four sub-groups:

- Non-resident Casual
- Non-resident Serious
- Resident Casual
- Resident Serious

4.3.5.1 Non-resident Casual

This user group fishes on lakes and streams adjacent to the highway and catches mainly grayling. Fishing is done from the shore, canoe or small power boat. The intensity of this use depends partly on the facilities available, such as vehicle parking, and in the case of lakes, easy access to the lake shore and boat ramps.

4.3.5.2 Non-resident Serious

Serious non-resident fishermen tend to concentrate on commercial sport fish lodge operations. In the Yukon River Basin these operations include Wolf Lake Wilderness Camp, Kluane Wilderness Lodge on Wellesley Lake, a camp on Coghlan Lake, and Peacock's Wilderness camps operating on a number of lakes close to Whitehorse. In 1983 only two of these camps actually operated: Kluane Wilderness Lodge and Wolf Lake Wilderness Camp (A. Horler, pers. comm.). Fish caught at these operations are mainly lake trout and are considered trophy fish. Approximately 550 visitors came to the Yukon in 1980 and made use of lodge or guiding facilities. There is no data on the number of non-residents who make their own arrangements to fly directly into these or other lakes (H. Paish & Assoc., 1981).

To date 35 land leases for the purpose of establishing fly-in sport fishing facilities have been applied for from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. A moratorium was placed on the issuance of such leases in 1980 to allow time for an investigation into the fishery potential of Yukon lakes. In August 1983 a draft of the "Proposed Management Strategy for Yukon Lakes" was issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. This draft establishes provisional lake trout harvest quotas for commercial fly-in fishing on 26 Yukon lakes. This quota is based on a policy of sustained yield, and allows for 50% catch by the general public and 50% by commercial fly-in fishing operations. Regulations governing these operations include a licencing process that includes keeping detailed records of catch size, and the requirement that camps be restricted to portable or knock down buildings (Proposed Management Strategy for Yukon Lakes, 1983).

4.3.5.3 Resident Casual

This group enjoys casual angling in conjunction with other activities such as cottaging, picnicking or driving for pleasure. These activities occur most often close to communities or cottaging areas, and at access points to streams. It appears that this group is quite satisfied with small catches, and is not greatly pressuring the resource (H. Paish & Assoc., 1981).

4.3.5.4 Resident Serious

This group comprises anglers who have considerable experience and geographic knowledge of the Yukon River Basin, have equipment that gives them high mobility, and who keep a higher proportion of the catch than do non-residents. It is estimated that this group represents 20% of the Yukon anglers yet they catch 80% of the fish. This group has made a high financial investment in fish related equipment and places a high value on wilderness and solitude. Typically, this group fishes for lake trout from power boats and, in the last few years, has increasingly used fly-fishing equipment.

4.3.6 Hunting

Hunting is an important recreational activity in the Yukon and ranks ahead of powerboat use and canoeing in a survey of participation in recreation activities conducted by Burton (1977).

Resident hunters hunt both big game and waterfowl along the waterways of the Yukon River Basin. Big game hunting takes place mainly in the fall. Rivers are used primarily for moose hunting and power boats are used extensively because they are able to carry heavy loads. With declining moose populations in some areas, more use is being made of recreational canoes for moose hunting, as they give access to rivers unsuitable for power boats. These rivers also have had little use in the past, so hunter success is higher. River boating activities by hunters is usually highest in mid-September when the rut is at its peak, however, estimates of hunter effort are not currently available.

Lakes are utilized by hunters who fly into remote locations or who use power boats on the larger road-accessible lakes. Fly-in activity has remained stable or increased slightly in the last few years because of an increased in the number of moose hunting parties (Joe Muff, pers. comm.). Sheep hunting parties have remained stable in number, but are travelling shorter distances to find sheep. The most popular areas for fly-in hunting are the lakes west of Whitehorse (Joe Muff, pers. comm.). Lakes and rivers in spring are used for hunting bears, which are often found on south-facing slopes. Again power boats are the major form of transportation.

4.3.7 Outfitting

There are twenty-two big game outfitters in the Yukon, each with an assigned area; twenty outfitting operations are located in the Yukon River Basin. Typically operators have 25 to 35 horses and 10 to 15 tents, and more than half, have their own plane to fly supplies and hunters in and out of camp (Thorne, Stevenson & Kellogg, 1981). Outfitters tend to establish base camps on lakes that have no road access. Business for big game outfitters in the Yukon Territory slumped in the mid 1970's, peaked in 1979 at 459 non-resident hunters and dropped to 405 in 1983 (Table 5).

The locations of the outfitting areas in the Yukon River Basin have been mapped by the Yukon Government, but outfitters use of water surfaces in the Yukon River Basin is relatively unknown. Outfitters prefer to operate in the most remote sectors of their areas, and travel by means of

TABLE 5

NON-RESIDENT BIG GAME HUNTERS IN YUKON 1974-1980

Year	Total	Percentage Change
1974	439	
1975	378	-14%
1976	338	-11%
1977	414	+22%
1978	456	+10%
1979	459	+ 1%
1980	405	-12%

Source: YTG, Department of Renewable Resources horses and float planes (Werner Koser, pers. comm.). Moose are occasionally hunted along rivers from power boats, and spring grizzly hunts are also conducted along rivers as bears often forage on south facing slopes (Werner Koser, pers. comm.).

Conflicts occasionally occur between outfitters and other recreational user groups, particularly resident hunters and wilderness guides. However, these user groups attempt to avoid each other where possible.

4.3.8 Cottaging

Recreational cottaging activities are widespread across Canada and Yukon. In Yukon the Territorial and Federal Governments have recognized the demand for recreational cottage land by designating specific areas for cottage development. The land disposition policy adopted by the Federal Government in 1975 made recreational cottage lots available to Yukon residents only in areas of approved subdivisions. Under this policy cottage subdivisions were developed at Teslin and Tagish lakes. With the exception of cottage developments on Marsh, Little Salmon, and Little Atlin lakes, very few additional cottage subdivisions have been planned in the Yukon River Basin since 1975 because of problems with native land claims and conflicts with existing resource users (Redpath, 1979). Despite the development of these designated cottage subdivisions, some cottages have been built on Crown lands by squatters or as part of placer leases or traplines.

Land released for cottaging is concentrated in the Upper Yukon sub-basin, the area of highest population density. This sub-basin features eight cottage lot subdivisions, and there are only three lakes with highway access that have fewer than six cottages on them (Twin, Bennett and Nares lakes). In the Teslin sub-basin there is only one cottage lot subdivision, and this is located on Teslin Lake. There are only isolated cottage lots in the Stewart, White, Pelly or Lower Yukon sub-basins.

Cottaging activities conflict or compete with other recreational activities in a number of different ways. One problem is the erosion of scenic values, as exemplified by the strip development along the shore of Marsh Lake. Water pollution is a potentially more serious problem since most cottages rely on outhouse or septic tanks and leach field for waste disposal. Water saturated leach field soils or surface run-off from heavy rains can contribute bio-contaminants to waterbodies. Low lying sites susceptible to flooding are particularly vulnerable to this problem. Where cottage owners maintain power boats additional problems can arise from fuel and oil leakage. Cottagers in turn can be affected by other recreationists, particularly in terms of the noise pollution and disturbances caused by careless power boat use, such as on Tagish Lake (H. Mackenzie, pers. comm.).

4.3.9 Camping

Camping was the fourth most popular summer activity amongst Yukon residents in 1977 (Burton). There are two main forms of accommodation, the public campground and the primitive campsite. Burton (1977) states that the public campground is most frequently used for tent camping, motor boating and fishing, while the primitive campsite is most frequently used for hunting and canoeing. In recent years, recreational vehicles have also been identified as important users of public campgrounds.

Public campgrounds are managed by the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, and most are situated adjacent to water surfaces. They are to be found throughout the river basin, generally where roads parallel or provide access to water surfaces. While complete data on campground use is unavailable, traffic counters operated at selected campgrounds in the summer of 1983 do give some information on the relative intensity of use. These data indicate that campground users do not necessarily select campgrounds located along scenic waterbodies, since Wolf Creek, which is not located adjacent to a waterbody, has by far the highest camping use in the Yukon; however, this may be misleading, because of Wolf Creek's close proximity to Whitehorse.

Campground use does appear to reflect traffic trends in the territory rather than aesthetic considerations. Public campgrounds may conpete with other uses, especially recreational cottaging and residential land use.

Primitive Camping takes place throughout the river basin, and is usually located along water surfaces. Sites are selected for characteristics like ease of access from the water, presence of firewood, and good scenic views. Riverine sites with many good features have high use and in some cases are suffering from environmental degradation. At campsites along the Big Salmon River as many as six separate firepits are to be found within 80 m of the beach, while on the Wheaton River 10 firepits in 45 m have been counted. Garbage and badly defaced live trees are often found at these sites.

On lakes the use of primitive campsites is often not as concentrated, except at certain attractive headlands and campsites where environmental degradation is evident. On Kusawa Lake there are numerous signs of human use on the north side of the Primrose River mouth. Firepits, garbage, clothing and defaced trees are evidence of primitive camping activities.

4.3.10 Passive Appreciation

Recreationists engaged in passive appreciation of water surfaces are those users who are partaking in activities such as picnicking, sightseeing, nature study and photography. These are significantly the most popular activities noted for Yukon residents (according to Burton, 1977), and a high percentage of tourists who visited the Yukon. These activities do not take place on the water surfaces, but occur along the margin. While there is no data on the importance of water surfaces to this group, we suspect that a common appreciation of the natural environment would create a desire to see undisturbed water surfaces. Conflicting or competing uses, with other recreation user groups are minimal, but conflicts with any activities that visually impair the environment are of greater concern. Examples of visual impairment are the incomplete tote trails along the north side of Kluane Lake, the borrow pits that are adjacent to many of the highways in the basin, cottaging on Marsh Lake, and the Whitehorse Rapids Hydro plant.

4.4 CONFLICTING LAND USE ACTIVITIES

There are a number of land, water and resource use activities in the Yukon River Basins that potentially affect water-based recreational activities. These conflicting land use activities include: residential land use, road development, mining activities and hydroelectric development. Each of these is examined briefly in the remainder of this section in order to identify the nature, distribution and significance of their impact on recreation activities.

4.4.1 Residential Land Use

Within the Yukon River Basin there is a close relationship between water bodies and residential land use. This is largely attributable to the fact that water routes represented the major transportation network in Yukon prior to the 1940's and communities were established at strategic points along this network. With the development of an all weather road system in recent years, the use of Yukon waterways as a mode of transportation has almost disappeared and communities have been restructured and realigned to accommodate road access.

There are three different types of residential land use of relevance to this study. Cottaging is one type, and has already been discussed in a previous section of this report. In one sense, cottaging has a positive impact on water-based recreation in that it provides opportunities for various shoreline activities. From another perspective, cottaging activities can adversely affect other forms of water recreation activities, particularly in the loss of scenic values and the potential for water pollution. These problems are considered to be manageable, however, for the reason that the land disposition policy developed by the Federal Government was intended to control haphazard cottage development and to conserve prime waterfront land. Potential cottage subdivisions must be approved by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (YTG) prior to development, and this approval depends largely on whether land use conflicts might arise if development occurs.

A second type of residential land use is the creation and expansion of residential communities on rivers and lakes. Disruption of scenic and wilderness values is one form of impact on recreationists but this is partly remedied by the requirement for a 100 foot reserve strip on waterfront land. Water pollution probably represents a more significant impact of residential communities but the extent of this problem is not known at the present time. As the number and location of communities appears to be relatively stable in the short run, the extent of impacts on recreation is not expected to change.

The third form of residential land use is the development of small settlements and homesteads on lakes and rivers. This situation is quite common in the general vicinity of Whitehorse, where people commute into the city from homes on nearby lakes and rivers (Lake Laberge, Marsh Lake and the Yukon River). Elsewhere, small settlements and homesteads have been developed along the major tributaries; Stewart Island, No Gold and Pelly Farms exemplify this type of settlement. This type of residential development is relatively infrequent at the current time and does not interfere with water-based recreation activities in these areas.

4.4.2 Access and Transportation

The development of access and transportation provides both positive and negative impacts on water-based recreation activities. While some access to rivers and lakes is necessary if recreational activities are to occur, particularly in the case of cottaging and motor boating, too much access can seriously detract from the wilderness values of the area. At the present time there is road access to every major river in the Yukon River Basin, compared to very little road access to lakes. Some additional trail access to lakes and rivers has been developed, usually as a result of mining exploration, but without regular maintenance these trails vary greatly in quality and can sometimes disappear after an extended period of time. River and lake access by float plane is also possible, but a straight calm section of water at least 0.8 km in length is required for landing and take-off.

In assessing the recreational potential and capability of lakes and rivers, accessibility has been used as one of twenty evaluation criteria. Where access is poor or restricted to float plane access only, the recreation potential is considered to be low. Recreation potential is assumed to very high if two-way road access to the lake or river is available. It should be added that current levels of access do not affect the overall recreational capability of a particular waterbody. However, future development of new access roads could lead to better access and higher recreation potential, but may also result in an erosion of wilderness values and conflicting land uses that could eventually reduce recreation capability. As a consequence, proposals for new roads should be reviewed very carefully in terms of their overall impacts on recreation use and capability.

4.4.3 Mining

Three types of mining activity can affect the recreational use of waterbodies in the Yukon River Basin. These activities include placer mining, mining exploration and hard rock mine operations, and each is discussed below.

4.4.3.1 Placer Mining

Placer mining in Yukon is a method of recovering gold from water borne gravels. With the exception of some operations in the Burwash and Atlin areas, placer mining activities in the Yukon River Basin are concentrated in the northern, glacier-free regions. These mining activities tend to be confined to side creeks rather than mainstem streams because of easier access to bedrock. Placer mining often involves impounding the river or creek, removing overburden, and then using water to wash the pay gravels and precipitate the gold by means of a sluice box. These operations generally conflict with recreational users because of reductions in scenic values due to erosion and equipment operation, and reduced water quality caused by high sediment concentrations.

At the hearings of the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee in September 1983, two recreation groups made submissions that pointed out the conflicts between placer mining and recreational use. The Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club proposed a system of three river classifications in which a Class I river would have "no increase in turbidity from any influence from placer mining beyond background levels". The Club further recommended ".....no impacts from placer mining activities as viewed from the river. This shall include stripping of vegetation, access roads, dams, noise of machinery, i.e. any and all visual and auditory effects from mining operations". (Presentation to the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee by the Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club September 1983). During their presentation, members of the Yukon Association of Wilderness Guides discussed conflicts on the Takhini, Watson, Wheaton, Big Salmon and Teslin rivers and recommended that placer mining not be permittedon some drainages. (Source: transcripts of the Placer Mining Review Committee.)

Research during this study indicates that placer mining activities currently conflict with recreational users in very few areas, as most recreational users avoid areas of historical placer mining because they realize that these areas have reduced wilderness experience values. Areas of current conflict are limited to the Klondike River and three rivers in the Upper Yukon drainage where placer mining claims are being used for possession of land for habitation. These rivers (the Watson, Wheaton and Takhini rivers) are amongst the most heavily used recreational rivers in the territory. (Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club presentation to the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee).

4.4.3.2 Mining Exploration

Placer and hardrock exploration crews can interfere with recreational activities in a number of different ways. Preliminary exploration activites, including soil sampling, line cutting and surveying, are practically unregulated. A land use permit is required for more detailed exploration activities like trenching, diamond drilling and the construction of tote roads, exploration camps and airstrips.

There are a number of examples in the Yukon River Basin of mining exploration reducing the values of recreational users. On the Pelly River near Ross River wide cut lines at right angles to the river are evident from the river for many miles. On the Teslin River flagging from staking, slashing and cut lines is evident for approximately 30 km (J. Lammers, pers. comm.). On Kluane Lake a tote trail cut on the east side of the lake and never completed, forms a scar that is visable from the highway for many miles. On the Big Salmon River there is more flagging, and cut lines extend for 15 km along the river (H. Mackenzie, pers. comm.).

These impacts on recreation activities were again raised as an important issue during the recent placer mining hearings in Whitehorse. The Yukon Association of Wilderness Guides stated in its submission to the Yukon Placer Miing Review Committee:

> "Even without direct utilization of land or water for placer mining as such, initial stages of placer proposals, such as staking operations along wilderness streams with often indiscriminate blazing of trees, tree-cutting and the "exploratory" bulldozer work that sometimes is done, have great visual impact on wilderness work in a manner than can be seen as no other than damaging to the wilderness guiding industry. That much of such staking is purely speculative and, in this speculative manner, is allowed to directly affect and compete with another established and viable industry, is galling and offensive."

During the progress of this study many of the conflicts between standard mining exploration methods and recreation users groups became quite evident. Some of these conflicts arise from a lack of awareness by mining exploration companies of the importance of an undisturbed natural environment to recreationists. While no regulatory solution to these problems is possible unless changes are made to the Yukon Placer Mining Act and the Quartz Mining Act, minor changes in exploration practices like line cutting and flagging could lead to less conflicts with recreation users groups.

4.4.3.3 Hard Rock Mining Operations

Hard rock mine operations have been the mainstay of the Yukon's economy until base metal prices fell two years ago. Recent operations included the Venus mine on Tagish Lake's Windy Arm, the Cyprus Anvil Mine near Rose Creek on the Pelly River, Elsa on the South McQuesten River and the Whitehorse Copper near McIntyre Creek on the Upper Yukon. Only the Venus mine is located close to a water surface.

Operating these mines involves either an open pit or underground mine to extract the ore, a mill to crush and concentrate the ore, and a tailings pond for settling the water used in the milling operation. While the scenic values of the area adjacent to the mine site are greatly reduced, this effect is usually localized. By comparison, tailings ponds can have a great effect on recreational users. The tailings pond at Venus Mine on Tagish Lake is believe to be the cause of high cyanide levels in raspberries picked at the site (G. Calef, pers. comm.). Spills from the Cyprus Anvil Mine at Faro into Rose Creek have resulted in high levels of pollution in that creek. (Malford, pers. comm.). A third type of recreation impact attributable to hard rock mining operations is the influx of workers, and associated development of roads, services and facilities. These factors tend to reduce local scenic values through habitat degradation and increased levels of use.

Although there is no documentation of reductions in recreation caused by hard rock mining, comments by recreational users do point out some of the problems. For example, increased hunting pressure on the wildlife resources in the Faro region has caused a reduction in the wildlife populations in that area (W. Koser, pers. comm.). Similarly, the Mayo Indian band has pointed out that wildlife populations have declined rapidly, and creeks and lakes have been polluted since the initiation of hard rock mining in the Mayo area (Placer Mining Guideline Review Committee, Mayo hearings).

4.4.4 Hydro Power Production

Many different types of recreation use can be affected by the construction and/or operation of a power dam. Hydro developments initiated by the Yukon Electrical Company Limited and the Northern Canada Power Commission have been localized in the Yukon River Basin and affect recreational user groups in a variety of different ways. The degree to which recreational activities have been impacted since the establishment of hydro power in Yukon is however, not easily quantified.

Yukon Hydro has been operating a small hydro plant on Fish Lake since 1952. Water is stored by both a dam and a gated-control structure which permits regulation of water along Fish Creek. Two earth filled dams and a vertical sluice gate control are also present at Louise Lake and a smaller lake nearby. Although many local sport fishermen use Fish Lake, the overall impact of power development on recreation is unknown.

The headwater lakes of the Upper Yukon River are important reservoirs for the Whitehorse Rapids Hydroelectric Power Plant. Water from Atlin Lake via Atlin River, flows into Tagish Lake, through to Marsh Lake and eventually into the Yukon River. The water level of Marsh Lake and consequently Tagish and Bennett Lake has been regulated since 1925 and fluctuations of approximately 2.5 m sometimes occur. These fluctuating water levels have occasionally flooded cottages on Marsh Lake.

A second impact of the Whitehorse Rapids Hydroelectric Power Plant has been a reduction of the scenic value of Miles Canyon and the Whitehorse rapids. While the resulting reservoir has created benefits such as recreational canoe use, power boat use and sight seeing (travelling up Miles Canyon by tour boat), it has been at the expense of losing a challenging section of fast water, and an exceptional section of whitewater. The historical importance of these unique landscape features has also been reduced, fish values have declined, and the salmon run almost eliminated. This loss to both local resident and non-resident recreational user groups is significant.

CHAPTER FIVE

FUTURE RECREATIONAL USE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In thinking about the future pursuit of outdoor recreational activities in the Yukon River Basin, three matters deserve consideration. The first matter deals with institutional arrangements which may in the future significantly influence water-based recreational use. The second focuses upon specific recreational activities that may be expected to take place; the extent to which levels of use will differ from those now being experienced; and those areas of the basin in which recreational activities generally or in a specific sense may take place. The third matter deals with other land use activities which in time and space may impinge upon and in some way influence both the types and levels of recreational activity.

Each of these matters is, of course, influenced by circumstances both internal and external to the study area. The extent to which the Yukon River Basin becomes attractive to an increasing number of non-resident recreational users will owe something to the circumstances in the basin which foster such activities — advertising, improved access, more facilities, and the like. But as a corollary, external dictates such as economic conditions, competing markets, and so on will also have an influence. What emerges in this chapter is that participation in outdoor recreation and more particularly, water-based recreation will continue to grow. The picture for other land use activities is less clear, as individual land uses are likely to be subjected to different mixes of influences.

5.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional arrangements in the Yukon River Basin may change in the future because of a number of ongoing initiatives. These are briefly reported on here, but the reader should be aware that a more comprehensive report on the subject is being prepared for the Yukon RiverBasin Study by the Westwater Research Centre, University of British Columbia.

First, a comprehensive land use planning strategy will soon be implemented through the auspices of the federal and territorial governments. This northern land use planning program will, over a period of years, result in detailed regional planning analyses which should do much to enhance knowledge of renewable resources in various areas of the Yukon, and the associated planning and management procedures.

Second, completion of land claims negotiations between the Governments of Canada and Yukon and the Council for Yukon Indians may require the development of new institutional arrangements respecting resource use activities. However, the extent to which these arrangements would influence aspects of water-based recreation is not clear at this time.

Third, outstanding opportunities for river recreation could be protected through the new Canadian Heritage Rivers System. This system, proposed by Parks Canada, is designed to ensure that rivers of Canadian significance are recognized for:

- outstanding natural values
- outstanding cultural values
- outstanding opportunities for recreation

The government that has jurisdiction over the selected river (in the case of rivers in the Yukon River Basin either the Province of British Columbia for the British Columbia section or the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and/or the Government of Yukon for the Yukon portion), determines what type of river management will best ensure:

- long term protection of its important natural or cultural values
- presentation to the public of the essence of these values
- opportunities for public use of the recreational and tourism potential of the river

If this management plan is acceptable to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board, the Board recommends that the river or segment be included in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Administration costs for the system would be borne by the Government of Canada, while costs for studies, plans, development and management, would be cost shared-between the government responsible for management and the federal government. (A Canadian Heritage System-Highlights A.R.C. Branch Parks Canada 1981).

5.3 RECREATIONAL USES

Many projects have been undertaken throughout North America to predict probable trends in recreational use. For example, North American trends indicated a growth of approximately 7-10% per annum in wilderness recreation activities in the 1970's. These trends have been projected to continue through the 1980's (U.S. Depts. of Agriculture and Interior, 1978). On a more localized basis the growth potential for wilderness experience tours in the Yukon is estimated to be 6-8% per annum (Thorne, Stevenson and Kellogg, 1982). At the current time the economic slowdown has reduced the sales of inboard motor boats, fly-in fishing trips by local residents, and the numbers of European tourists taking water related holidays. On the other hand, canoe sales and lessons have increased locally as elsewhere throughout North America and greater numbers of residents and visitors are taking part in canoe trips in the territory.

From information contained in studies already completed and the input received during this project, it is estimated that recreational use of the Yukon River Basin will increase between 6 and 10% per annum during the decade 1983-1993. Trends for individual recreational pursuits are discussed below.

5.3.1 Sailing

No significant change in activity level is expected from current user groups. There is the likelihood of new user groups in this area, in particular, wind surfing. This activity has experienced a rapid growth rate in southern Canada and this growth could take place in the Yukon. There appear to be no major conflicts with other resource users.

5.3.2 Whitewater Boating

A growth rate of at least 10% per annum is expected to continue in this activity, as evidenced by the increasing popularity of courses for residents, and the growth of non-resident whitewater activity. This takes place on water surfaces that are less usable by other outdoor recreation groups, with the exception of anglers. Conflicts with other recreation users are minimal. Whitewater boating is incompatible only with hydro-power development.

5.3.3 Recreational Canoeing

The popularity of recreational canoeing continues to increase in Yukon. While this growth appears to be distributed throughout the Yukon River Basin, the main increase is on rivers that have easy road access. This growth will cause some reduction in the quality of the environment and associated recreational experience because of improper practices by some users. These practices would be evident at obvious campsites, portage points and access and egress points. The rivers that will be most affected include: Yukon, Teslin, Big Salmon, Takhini and Wheaton. Interesting features as well as specific problems associated with water courses which receive high levels of use could be disseminated at access points.

5.3.4 Power Boating

Recreational use of power boats appears to be growing at approximately 8% per annum based on average sales of outboard motors and boats. Use patterns are currently distributed throughout the Yukon River Basin with the highest use on lakes and rivers that have easy road access. There are indications that power boat use has changed somewhat as fuel costs have increased, with more utilitarian use of the power boat to reach a destination rather than as a recreational end in itself. Power boats are also being increasingly used for hunting as the success rates of hunting from roadsides decline. This type of power boat use is expanding throughout the basin on larger lakes and rivers that have road or trail access.

5.3.5 Sports Fishing

Paish (1981) concluded that the Yukon sports fish catch has for at least the last 10 years probably exceeded the natural productive capacity of lakes made accessible by road. Although this conclusion is not supported by all federal fishery personnel (A. Horler per. comm.), and until other data are available, it should be assumed that the quality of the fishery, as measured in numbers and size of fish caught and angler satisfaction, will continue to decline for those waterbodies that are readily accessible. This type of situation will affect the resident and non-resident casual fishermen much more than their serious counterparts. Serious fishermen will continue to explore the uncharted isolated water surfaces as evidenced by a noticeable increase in the popularity of fly-in sport fishing. In order to offset the potential threat of declining fish stocks, Paish (1982) suggested that:

> A well developed information and education program will be required to explain the need for a more intensive approach to fisheries management, and the consequent need for some changes in regulations.

5.3.6 Hunting

Resident hunters will continue to pursue both big game and waterfowl along the waterways of the basin. Institutional control over these resources will continue to regulate harvest quotas. With declining moose populations in some areas, more individuals are flying into or floating along more isolated lakes and rivers. The overall impact of this type of recreational water use on wildlife populations is unknown. Use of these water surfaces will likely continue to increase during the fall months. Conflicts are usually low between hunters and other recreational user groups because of marginal overlaps in their respective peak seasons.

5.3.7 Outfitting

The big game outfitting industry has been relatively stable for a number of years, and this probably will continue. There are no indications of change in the use of water surfaces in the basin by outfitters. Future conflicts between outfitters and recreational user groups may arise if either group perceives that it has exclusive use of a given water surface.

5.3.8 Cottaging

Information on future cottaging developments is not available, but an inventory of recreation cottage sites in the Stewart, Lower Yukon White and Pelly sub-basins has been completed. Future conflicts appear to be minimal, as other user groups appear to be taken into consideration in planning future cottage developments.

5.3.9 Camping

New public campgrounds are located at:

Kluane Lake	White River Sub-basin
Lappie River	Pelly River Sub-basin
Marsh Lake	Upper Yukon Sub-basin

The Lappie River site does not appear to conflict with any other user groups, whereas the site at Marsh and Kluane Lake, have met with considerable local opposition. Conflicts between public campground users and cottagers have been noted from other locations (Tagish and Laberge) and conflicts between lakeshore developments and lake user groups are to be expected. A new campground planned for Frenchman-Tatchun Lake has also been objected to by the local Indian band.

Primitive campsite use is expected to have a growth rate similar to recreational canoeing and power boating. Conflicts can be expected as primitive campsites attractive to a large number of recreationists will receive increased usage resulting in environmental degradation and possibly bear-human conflicts caused by litter and poor fish disposal practices (B. Smith, pers. comm.).

5.3.10 Passive Appreciation

An estimate of the growth rate for non-resident visitation to the Yukon would appear a good indicator of the growth of passive appreciation users from the non-resident sector. A growth rate of 4% per annum has been projected by Thorne, Stevenson and Kellogg (1982). Given the relatively poor economic conditions in the Yukon it is estimated that resident passive appreciation users would have a lower growth rate, probably 0 - 4% per annum. Future conflicts with other user groups do not appear to be great, as there are very few large scale developments about to take place in the basin. Examples of future conflicts would include extensive cottaging developments, new hydro developments, power transmission lines, and commercial tourist lodges located adjacent to lakes or rivers and visible from the road.

5.4 OTHER LAND USE ACTIVITIES

5.4.1 Residential Land Use

Land adjacent to water surfaces is currently being disposed of for commercial use, and there is interest by many Yukon residents to obtain land for residential use. By definition, land disposition concentrates rights to use resources from the broad public to a limited number of individuals. Conflicts may be expected where a resource is perceived as scarce. This may occur in the case of recreational use of water surfaces near communities and enjoyed by local residents. Conflicts can arise if land development threatens to preempt the shoreline, alter the scenery and displace wildlife.

Residential use is well established on many of the major headwater lakes in the basin and demand for homesites is expected to continue. Conflicts may occur if residential use expands into presently uninhabited water surfaces or if new levels of development on currently used lakes is seen to be excessive. Dock facilities and breakwaters can often accelerate these types of conflicts, especially in high use areas. Deteriorating water quality may also become a major problem on smaller waterbodies which experience a high level of use.

5.4.2 Access and Transportation

In the next few years changes in highway access to the Yukon River Basin are expected to occur in two areas. Road access has also been proposed for the Fort Selkirk development area. This will probably increase both tourist and residential use of the road and adjacent areas. For some user groups this may mean a reduction in values as they are already using this area for wilderness recreation. But for many user groups there will be an increase in recreational opportunities. Increased access reduces the wilderness experience component, as more people mean less solitude, more hunting pressure, more competition for the fish resource and fewer wildlife viewing opportunities. Since these values are central reasons for many recreational uses, special measures have to be taken in planning these developments. The North Canol road will be upgraded to the standard of the Robert Campbell Highway.

Tote roads used by mining exploration companies are a form of access which can dramatically alter recreation use patterns. More of these roads may be expected if mining activity picks up. Major conflicts will occur if new tote road access interferes with established recreational users such as fly-in anglers, hunters, and commercial or casual wilderness tourists. Once in place, a tote road opens access for a new group of recreational users who are often less dependent upon wilderness values. Where conflicts occur between new and current recreational users, managers should consider closing the road after exploration activity ceases. To illustrate the full spectrum of land management options, the U.S. Forest Service in some areas requires exploration companies to literally "erase" a road by removing bridges and culverts, restoring original grades, and re-seeding once it is abandoned by industrial users.

5.4.3 Mining

5.4.3.1 Placer Mining

The level of placer mining activity is largely dependent on the price of gold. If gold prices increase, then a number of placer operations may start outside the current areas of operation. River bar deposits are currently staked along the Stewart, Big Salmon, Teslin, Pelly, Ross and Nisutlin rivers (Socioeconomic Impact Analysis for Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines). Development on these rivers could involve the dredging of many kilometres of gravel. This would have a very high impact on recreational users, as all these rivers have high recreational use, and most of these user groups place a high value on unspoiled wilderness. The only mechanism for reducing these conflicts is the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines currently under review.

5.4.3.2 Mining Exploration

Mining exploration activity has declined greatly over the past three years, and emphasis has changed only slightly, with more placer and less hard rock gold exploration. Stronger world and Canadian economies will probably increase mining exploration throughout the basin. There are a number of conflicts between mining exploration activities and recreational users, but because the Yukon Quartz Mining Act takes precedence over other land acts, there are very few ways of reducing ghese conflicts.

5.4.3.3 Hard Rock Mining

The Yukon is endowed with great potential for the development of hard rock mines. The ore body with the highest potential for development in the near future is the Amax Mine on the Yukon/Northwest Territories border at Macmillan Pass. Hard rock mines generally have intensive, localized impact. Broader impacts on recreation are associated with access and transportation, as discussed above in the precceding section.

5.4.4 Power Production

The growth in the demand for power in Yukon has slowed during the recent recession, and interest in developing new hydro sites has eased. Studies into the potential of hydro sites are of a preliminary nature and it is not possible to predict which sites, if any, will be developed.

Hydro-power development threatens most recreational users even though it may benefit some. Users who depend upon wilderness resources, riparian habitats, and free-flowing channels (wilderness floaters, hunters, trappers, salmon fishermen, for example) will be adversely affected. Dams can effectively block power boat travel, although large reservoirs can create opportunities for other forms of boating and fishing. It should be noted that power transmission corridors can alter scenic values and provide additional access. More site specific details on conflicts with recreation are available in the N.C.P.C. Five Sites Study (Northern Canada Power Commission, 1982).

5.4.5 Wildlife Resources

Changes in the distributions, patterns and numbers of wildlife profoundly affect recreational values in the basin. Since wildlife viewing is an important element of many outdoor recreational experiences, reductions in wildlife populations would be detrimental to the recreational potential of affected water surfaces. The patterns of many recreational user groups can alter in response to changing wildlife populations. Hunters would shift their activity to areas with the greatest game concentrations. This can result in increased conflict patterns with other recreationists especially if several user groups converge on specific areas. A drop in outdoor recreational satisfaction may be expected if wildlife viewing opportunities decrease or if the incidence of conflicts increase. Changes in wildlife populations are currently occurring in southwest Yukon, where moose are in serious decline. Declines in wolf and bear populations will follow suit,if predator control measures are effective. Hunting patterns will also change in response to new wildlife management regulations (B. Smith, pers. comm.).

5.4.6 Commercial Fishing

The total commercial lake trout catch of 833 kg is less than two percent of the estimated sportfish catch of 181,436 kg (Paish and Associates, 1981). A 1977 study on the economic potential for the inland commercial fishery in Yukon (Eby and Associates Limited, 1977) estimated that the likelihood of any major commercial inland fishery emerging at this particular time is remote. Discussions that Paish (1981) had with individuals at the Freshwater Fisheries Institute supported this claim on the basis of distance from markets and limited fish volumes.

Additional pressure may be exerted on fish stock by the establishment of a new commercial sports fishing policy and the related possibility of an expanded commercial sports fishing industry. Little conflict is expected between recreational user groups and commercial fishermen primarily because of the size of the waterbodies and the localized netting areas.

5.4.7 Trapping

Trapping will remain an important source of revenue for many Yukoners and British Columbia residents. Natural fluctuations in wildlife populations and market trends will continue to regulate water use for this activity. Little future conflict regarding open water use, is expected between trappers and other recreational user groups, since the majority of traplines are run during winter months.

CHAPTER SIX

DATA DEFICIENCES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

During the course of the study several areas of data deficiency were identified. While this condition was anticipated in part, the extent of shortcomings in data was surprising. The absence of detailed information about many rivers and lakes does, of course, impose constraints on the depth to which inventory and analysis can be carried, and as a corollary, the condition carries with it the observation that future initiatives should be introduced to improve the situation for at least those areas with an obvious paucity of information. Some thoughts on the reasons for these data deficiences are in order because they may help facilitate procedures to improve the current information base. These points should be considered in the knowledge that this report possesses an in-built procedure to update data for individual rivers and lakes in the future (see Section 6.4).

First, data is required for the Yukon River Basin as a whole with its inherent problems of size, number of waterbodies to be treated, associated costs of data gathering, and so on. Second, a constraint is imposed by the relatively limited data documented by public agencies and which relate specifically to the parameters of the subject under consideration. In part, this condition is attributable to priorities struck to date in terms of policies and management procedures established for outdoor recreation. Put simply, outdoor recreation in the basin as a whole has not been a prominent focus of any agency or organization, and systematic procedures to collect information useful in determining policies and management procedures has not been avidly sought after. This condition may now be changing somewhat, as this contribution to the Yukon River Basin study attests, but we are at the outset of an area of activity and must acknowledge the information shortfalls it presently carries with it.

A third matter relates directly to the implementation of this study. Failure of the user survey section of our data gathering process resulted in a heavier reliance on data gathered from a small sample of individual recreation users and expert recreationists. For this reason, study results remain highly subjective and are, perhaps, less defensible.

The general data deficiencies can be conveniently discussed according to two categories. The first category considers recreation demand in terms of user group information deficiences: the second considers the supply of recreational opportunities in terms of resource data deficiencies.

6.2 DEMAND (USER GROUP) DEFICIENCIES

Seven points are worthy of consideration.

1. Information on the size, characteristics and relative activities of resident and non-resident user groups is incomplete. This information is vitally important to managers in understanding the types of activities taking place in the Yukon River Basin.
2. Information on specific user group use patterns is relatively unknown, especially for power boat users. This information is important in determining management areas.

3. Information on specific user group satisfaction is largely unavailable. This information is very important in determining management priorities, and in evaluating the success of programs.

4. Information on conflicts and compatabilities between recreational user groups and other user groups is incomplete. Types of conflicts have been delineated, but not all site specific conflicts have been identified. This information is necessary to define and implement management goals.

5. Information on conflicts and compatabilities among recreational user groups is incomplete. Not all types of conflicts have been delineated, and only a few site specific conflicts have been identified. This information is necessary before these conflicts can be addressed.

6. There is incomplete data on commercial recreation activities. Not all types of services offered have been documented, as communities were not visited to find services, and data on actual use is incomplete.

7. Data on potential and projected use characteristics for all recreational user groups is incomplete. Data on trends for commercial recreation activities have been projected by Thorne, Stevensen and Kellogg, but trends in other recreational user groups such as recreational canoeing and powerboating, has been inferred from indicators such as sales of equipment.

6.3 SUPPLY (RESOURCE DATA) DEFICIENCES

Nine points are worthy of consideration for this type of data deficiency.

1. Information about some waterbodies falling within the mandate of the study was totally unavailable. These waterbodies include rivers or lakes that are currently accessible only by air. While lack of expert opinion or printed information on these water bodies represents a major data deficiency, these problems do not significantly affect the determination or priority management areas.

2. Information on some waterbodies is only partially available. Fifty-nine percent of the lakes that fall under the mandate of the study could not be completely evaluated. The majority of these water bodies are located in the Upper Yukon (32%), Pelly (26%), and Teslin (22%) sub-basins. Many of these lakes have difficult access and are located in isolated sections of the basin.

   Forty percent of the rivers that fall under the mandate of the study could not be completely evaluated for recreational potential. The majority of these rivers are located in the Teslin (31%), and Pelly (28%) sub-basins. Many of these rivers have difficult egress, or have headwater lakes that are too small to land a float plane. Other areas have no headwater lakes.

3. There are a number of lakes and creeks (less than one mile in length) that did not fall within the study mandate and were not inventoried. Some of these lakes and creeks have access and known user groups. The lack of information on these lakes and creeks leads to an incomplete picture of recreational use in the basin.

4. Data on many waterbodies are weak due to the small informant sample size, limited observations and limited visitation. Observational variations on a seasonal basis may alter wildlife, fish and waterfowl values, and estimations of waterbody suitability. Managers must bear this deficiency in mind and should plan to add or verify data on an ongoing basis.

5. Data on site specific management problems is non existent, since no detailed field investigations could be performed.

6. Information on the impacts of changes in access on different recreational user groups is largely unknown. Changes in access alter both the characteristics of recreational use and the composition of user groups, these should be understood by managers.

7. The impact of recreational users on the environment has not been well documented. This information is of imporrtance in planning to protect the environment.

8. Data on the status of trails for travel is not well documented and consequently recreational potentials for trail accessible water bodies may be inaccurate.

9. There is only limited data available on archaeological or heritage features because many waterbodies have not been surveyed. Work to date has concentrated on transportation corridors, or industrial development areas such as pipeline routes and proposed hydro sites. Archaeological features may be affected by recreational or other users.

6.4 A PROCEDURE TO RECTIFY DEFICIENCIES

The original intent in developing an analysis and evaluation procedure was to provide a long term methodology for recreational managers. With this methodology in place, recreational managers could continue to add new information directly into the data base whenever it becomes available. The information contained in Volume III and Volume IV should eventually be computerized in order to speed up the retrieval process as well as to enhance analysis capabilities. Any information found to be inaccurate can be easily corrected or changed. Indexing is already prepared by sub-basin thereby reducing the search process; this too can be easily modified or changed.

The entire methodology presented in these two volumes is a prototype developed specifically to meet the needs and requirements of recreational managers as well as to provide a useful glossary for recreational enthusiasts interested in different types of water-based recreational activity.

CHAPTER SEVEN

PRIORITY MANAGEMENT AREAS AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

A final and important step in this recreational capability study is the development of a set of findings which resource managers may consider in making strategic decisions about natural resource management in the Yukon River Basin. These findings are best expressed in terms of identifying a number of important management areas and then discussing potential management issues. This chapter begins with a statement on the determinants used for identifying Priority Management Area (PMAs). Each PMA is then discussed individually, outlining actual or potential conflicting or competing uses for each water surface and the chapter concludes with a general discussion of management issues.

7.2 PRIORITY MANAGEMENT AREAS

Priority Management Areas have been determined according to four principal factors. These factors have been explored in previous chapters and consist of the following:

- recreational potential or recreational capability
- perceived level of use
- access
- conflicting or competing uses

Each of these factors is briefly discussed below prior to an elaboration of the PMAs.

7.2.1 Recreational Potential

Recreational potential has been defined in Chapter 2 as the sum of the weighted scores of the four evaluation components: accessibility, suitability, recreational values, and craft suitability. Thus the term reflects access and overall water-based recreational opportunities and experiences. Only 11% of the rivers examined in the basin were considered to have a high recreational potential (refer to Table 6). Less than five percent of the lakes examined in the basin received a high rating (refer to Table 7).

7.2.2 Recreational Capability

Recreational capability aggregates the scores for each parameter included in the recreational values and suitability components. In identifying Priority Management Areas, this factor is used instead of recreational potential for those water surfaces which have poor access.

7.2.3 Perceived Level of Use

The perceived level of use is, at present, a poorly quantified variable. Until such time as better user data are available, only estimations based on discussions with knowledgable individuals are possible. In the absence of reliable quantitative data, this factor contains a high degree of subjectivity.

TABLE 6

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

RIVERS

Sub-basin	Recreational Potential				
	Unknown	Low	Medium	High	TOTAL
Lower Yukon	3	7	0	1	11
Stewart River	4	5	2	1	12
Pelly River	9	0	2	3	14
White River	4	1	3	1	9
Teslin River	10	4	1	2	17
Upper Yukon	2	12	2	2	18
TOTAL	32	29	10	10	81

TABLE 7

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

LAKES

Sub-basin	Recreational Potential				
	Unknown	Low	Medium	High	TOTAL
Lower Yukon	1	0	2	1	4
Stewart River	18	2	4	1	25
Pelly River	31	4	4	2	41
White River	4	4	0	2	10
Teslin River	26	6	4	1	37
Upper Yukon	37	16	24	4	81
TOTAL	117	32	38	11	198

7.2.4 Access

The factor of access, identified as two-way road, primitive road or trail, or fly-in only, reflects increasing levels of constraint on recreational use. Access stands as an important tool in stimulating or discouraging recreational use of a water surface.

7.3 CONFLICTS (COMPETING USES)

In terms of actual or potential recreational use of a Yukon River Basin river or lake, two major forms of resource conflicts appear:

1) Conflicts between recreational user groups. These conflicts may be further subdivided as follows:
   a) conflicting or competing uses or values, such as wilderness canoers vs. hunters or powerboaters; and
   b) consumptive uses: examples include overcrowding and environmental or resource degradation.
2) Conflicts between recreational users and other uses which affect water recreation. Other conflicting uses would include hydro development, mineral exploration and mining, road construction and major cottage developments.

Approximately fourteen percent of the rivers surveyed could have serious conflicts (refer to Table 8). In almost every instance the problem is associated with either placer mining or mining exploration. However, most of these competing uses are associated with water bodies of little recreational potential so that mining activities do not currently pose a serious threat to the water-based recreational activities in the basin. No serious competing uses have been identified for any of the high priority management rivers in the basin at the present time.

There are no serious conflicting uses in any of the lakes surveyed (refer to Table 9). Some competing uses or conflicts have been noted in a number of medium to high potential lakes, usually in association with placer mining, cottaging or hydro development. In general, problems between recreational user groups are very localized and have therefore been screened out at this level of analysis.

7.4 CATEGORIES OF PRIORITY MANAGEMENT AREAS

Priority Management Areas have been categorized into four different types using the four factors in Section 7.2. These types of PMAs are briefly described as follows:

TYPE I - High recreational potential (75 points or above)
- Good access
- High perceived level of use
- Conflicts/competing use

TYPE II - High recreational potential (75 points or above)
- Good access
- Low perceived level of use

TYPE III - High recreational capability (80 points or above)*
- poor access
- low perceived levels of use

TYPE IV - Medium or low potential (75 points or below)
- Good access
- High perceived level of use
- Conflicts present

*For remote water surfaces with poor access and low use, the recreational value evaluation parameters "Information availability" and "Services and Facilities" have been eliminated. These parameters are not relevant for water surfaces that represent under utilized "recreational reserve capacity". Maximum score for recreational capability then drop from 150 to 130 so that a score of 80 is 60% of maximum values. A craft suitability component screens out water surfaces with high recreational values that would not be used because of shallowness or obstructions.

TABLE 8

RECREATIONAL INVENTORY OF CONFLICTING (COMPETING) USES

RIVERS

Sub-basin	Conflicting (Competing) Uses				
	Unknown	None	Slight	Serious	TOTAL
Lower Yukon	3	0	2	6	11
Stewart River	4	5	1	2	12
Pelly River	8	4	2	0	14
White River	4	3	2	0	9
Teslin River	7	6	3	1	17
Upper Yukon	1	8	7	2	18
TOTAL	27	26	17	11	81

TABLE 9

RECREATIONAL INVENTORY OF CONFLICTING (COMPETING) USES

LAKES

Sub-basin	Conflicting (Competing) Uses				
	Unknown	None	Slight	Serious	TOTAL
Lower Yukon	1	3	0	0	4
Stewart River	16	4	5	0	25
Pelly River	32	7	3	0	42
White River	4	1	5	0	10
Teslin River	23	10	3	0	36
Upper Yukon	26	30	26	0	82
TOTAL	102	55	42	0	199

Each category of Priority Management Area has distinguishing characteristics which, in turn, pose particular management issues. Each type of PMA is set out below, specific rivers or lakes falling within each PMA are identified, and conflicts affecting recreational use of each water surface are presented.

7.4.1 Type I Priority Management Areas

Type I Priority Management Areas (high recreational potential, good access, high levels of use) constitute the highest priority management areas. Type I areas are of immediate concern because of their high recreation potential and their high levels of competing or conflicting use. These PMAs require enhanced knowledge of an individual water body's carrying capacity to prevent or to mitigate problems of over-use. In the event of conflicts or competing uses, the characteristics and interrelationships among user groups must be clearly understood to facilitate management decisions. The Type I PMAs are set out below.

Type I Priority Management Areas

RIVERS	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Lower Yukon	(LY)	environmental user degradation, proposed hydro sites, placer mining, sewer outfalls
Nisutlin	(T)	none
Teslin	(T)	environmental user degradation, placer mining, explorational staking
Upper Takhini	(UY)	cottage development, placer squatting
Upper Yukon	(UY)	environmental user degradation, hydro site, proposed hydro sites
Big Salmon	(UY)	environmental user degradation, placer staking

LAKES	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Kluane Lake	(W)	commercial fishing
Pickhandle Lake	(W)	proposed pipeline route
Teslin Lake	(T)	cottaging, commercial fishing
Atlin Lake	(UY)	cottaging, commercial fishing, proposed hydro control site
Kusawa Lake	(UY)	cottaging, big game out-fitting, park potential
Mares Lake	(UY)	cottaging
Tagish Lake	(UY)	cottaging, site specific crowding

7.4.2 Type II Priority Management Areas

Type II Priority Management Areas (high recreational potential, good access, low level of use) represent valuable, accessible recreational assets. Management policies concerning resource use and development for such PMAs will have the advantage of being prescriptive rather than mitigative. Type II PMA management strategies should be developed over the long term and attempt to determine and achieve optimal use of water surfaces which could easily receive increased use. Again carrying capacity information is essential.

Type II Priority Management Areas

RIVERS	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Lower Stewart	(S)	Negligible
Pelly River	(P)	Logging near Ross River and Pelly Crossing, proposed hydro site
Ross	(P)	Proposed hydro site
South Macmillan	(P)	None
Kluane River	(W)	Mining exploration

LAKES	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Frenchman Lake	(LY)	Slight - Indian objection to establishment of Frenchman-Tatchun YTG Park Proposal
Dragon Lake	(P)	None
Sheldon/Field/Lewis	(P)	None
McQuesten	(S)	Placer mining activity

7.4.3 Type III Priority Management Areas

Type III Priority Management Areas (high recreational capability, poor access, low levels of use) represent another opportunity for prescriptive management. Water surfaces which have high recreational capability but low use due to poor access are assets for regional recreational development. These water surfaces are long term planning initiatives and should be managed so as to perpetuate opportunities for remote wilderness water recreation. Alternatively they could be developed and promoted to create more recreational opportunities, thereby possibly relieving pressure on the more heavily used water surfaces. Type III PMAs should be recognized as being of importance to managers since improved access could quickly transform a Type III water surface to a Type II or Type I PMA.

TYPE III Priority Management Areas

RIVERS	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Upper Stewart River	(S)	negligible
Hess River	(S)	mining exploration
Rackla	(S)	mining exploration
Nisling	(W)	none
Primrose	(UY)	resort development proposals

LAKES	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Fairweather Lake	(S)	none
Itsi Lakes	(P)	none
John Lake	(P)	none
Pelly Lakes	(P)	mining exploration
Big Kalzas	(P)	commercial fishing
Fortin Lake	(P)	mining exploration
Wilson Lake	(P)	none
Fuller Lake	(P)	mining exploration
Tincup Lake	(W)	commercial sport fishing
Wellesley Lake	(W)	commercial sport fish lodge
Nisutlin Lake	(T)	none
Wolf Lake	(T)	commercial sport fish lodge
Dalayee Lake	(T)	cottages
Miller Lake	(T)	none
Jo-Jo Lake	(UY)	none
Munroe Lake	(UY)	none
Drury Lake	(UY)	none
Mandanna Lake	(UY)	none
Frank Lake	(UY)	none
Primrose Lake	(UY)	proposed lodge
Partridge Lake	(UY)	none
Sandy Lake	(UY)	none
Rose Lake	(UY)	none

7.4.4 Type IV Priority Management Areas

Type IV Priority Management Areas (medium or low recreational potential, good access, high use, conflicts present) are distinct from the others, in that they do not display high recreational potential or high recreational capability. A PMA falling within this category demonstrates either:

a) overuse or conflicting use of an area which is not outstanding, but which receives high visitation due to access; or

b) deteriorating recreational potential of a water surface that was formerly Type I. This can result from environmental degradation due to over-use or severe conflicts in use.

At the present time Type IV Priority Management Areas present management challenges on heavily used water surfaces and demand much more immediate attention. Type IV areas vary in their individual situations, but collectively they require carrying capacity and user information. Like Type I PMAs, Type IV areas deserve this early attention in order to clarify management strategies concerning their purposes and uses.

Type IV Priority Management Areas

RIVERS	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Klondike River	(LY)	placer mining
McQuesten	(S)	placer mining, logging
South McQuesten	(S)	placer mining, logging
Macmillan	(P)	mining exploration
Wheaton	(UY)	placer squatting, environmental user degradation

LAKES	Sub-basin	Conflicts (Competing Uses)
Jackson Lake	(UY)	environmental user degradation
Lake Laberge	(UY)	sewage, cottaging
Marsh Lake	(UY)	hydro, cottaging, environmental user degradation

7.5 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

In the Yukon River Basin responsibility for the management of water-based recreation tends to "fall between the cracks" because of existing jurisdictional and institutional arrangements. Recreational users have no comprehensive vehicle for input into decision making on matters affecting the resource base, with the result that management decisions frequently may be made without full benefit of recreational user imput. A review of present institutional structures reveals that there is considerable overlap of government effort and responsibility. There is no unified approach to planning or to managing water-based recreation, and no strategies are yet in place to redress this situation. In the absence of these guidelines it is difficult to priorize courses of action.

A general review of pertinent legislation and regulations is a telling insight to the difficulties presently facing managers in regard to policies and strategies for water-based recreation. For example, at least nine government departments are involved in some way with the important factor "access". On matters relating to recreational suitability - factors which essentially function as constraints on the supply of recreational opportunities - there may be in excess of 60 situations in which government agencies could input to planning, management and use.

In all of these situations the federal government assumes a prominant role in managing activities that could influence water-based recreation. The Government of Yukon participates in managing "supply" resources like scenic quality, or wildlife; as does the Government of British Columbia south of 60°. The role of these latter governments is more apparent in specific demand stimulation activities such as information availability, services and facilities, and campsites.

With respect to the Government of Yukon, the Department of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources is almost exclusively directed toward stimulating and managing demand factors for outdoor recreation, while the activities of the Department of Renewable Resources tend to focus on planning and managing the biophysical resources.

A consequence of these existing institutional arrangements is the absence of a concensus or common approach on how various government activities should affect water-based recreation. If Yukon Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources, or Parks Canada were to promote wilderness tourism, for example, how would this strategy interact with the programs and objectives of DIAND, the Department of Mines and Resources or Public Works Canada? How does energy development fit in? What impact does increased water recreation have on the objectives of the Canadian Wildlife Service, or on Yukon Department of Renewable Resources? Cottaging might be considered a conflicting or competing recreational use, yet responsibility for it rests in agencies with little recreational focus in their mandates.

An important consideration then, is that the elements that affect water-based recreation are at present managed on a department by department basis, with apparently, very little coordination of effort or objectives. The lack of a recreation policy that addresses both developed and wilderness recreation exacerbates the difficulties of dealing with conflicting or competing uses, and assures that conflicts between recreational user groups will persist. If the current approach is unsatisfactory, should a unified umbrella arrangement be instituted? An interdepartmental committee that coordinates policies and activities associated with water-based recreation is one vehicle whose creation should be entertained.

Managers should be cognizant that water-based recreation is a multi-faceted problem. Government and private sector activities in areas that might conflict or compete with water-based recreation can have wide reaching and unexpected effects. Water-based recreation, in the absence of an organization, a structure or a body specifically charged with giving it direction and form, will continue to be an ad hoc affair in the broad resource management sense. Government activities in tourism marketing, promotion, access and facility creation profoundly affect water recreation, yet their specific impacts on different user groups, on the resource base or on other program objectives is not well understood.

Recreational activities and trends are not static. They are difficult to forecast and have unpredictable interrelations with other user groups. New developments can materialize and rapidly assume importance in terms of numbers involved, or impacts on resources. To illustrate, off-road vehicle use caught land managers virtually by surprise in the western United States. The volume and impact of off-road vehicle use created problems for which managers were institutionally and informationally unprepared. Often, typical regulatory responses such as permitting or licensing are premature or incompletely planned and in themselves create stresses on the environment. Non compliance or displaced activity can result in difficulties in unexpected locations. In this respect, wilderness whitewater rafting, kayaking and canoeing merit careful attention and a well constructed approach to problem identification and correction.

These conditions suggest the need for a flexible, loosely defined policy and strategy framework that can accommodate change. The situation also requires a better information base which is periodically updated, and a sophisticated appreciation of the effects of management initiatives and perturbations on water recreation. Since recreationists are fragmented into specific and sometimes competing user groups, policy initiatives which do not recognize distinctions are likely to produce unwanted results for some users. Wilderness water recreationists for example, differ substantially from most other water recreationists in their requirements and objectives. This group can be easily overlooked by an undifferentiated policy which is too broadly constructed. Under present arrangements, primitive campsites, a resource of fundamental importance to wilderness recreationists, are virtually ignored. In addressing multiple use or conflicting use questions, government must examine the degree to which it should satisfy demand for preemptive uses like cottaging or sport fishing lodges.

A policy structure is needed to connect the requirements of each outdoor recreational activity with the conservation of its resource base. The materials presented in this report provide a first and useful step in realizing this goal.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

APPENDIX A

REQUEST FOR PROJECT PROPOSALS

The Department of Renewable Resources, under the auspices of the Yukon River Basin Study, is requesting proposals to provide a thorough description, analyses and evaluation of existing, potential and projected recreational capability of rivers and lakes within the Yukon River Basin.

BACKGROUND

See attached copy First Annual Report of the Yukon River Basin Committee (June, 1982).

STUDY TIME FRAME

Start-up date is expected to be no later than March 28, 1983 with a final report due September 30, 1983.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. The consultant will be expected to maintain regular contact with the "project authority" (i.e. project coordinator and study workgroup chairman) located within the Department of Renewable Resources throughout the project and to advise of progress, difficulties or problems as they may arise. The consultant will also be expected to liase with the various other workgroups (as described in the attached report) as required to include pertinent data, concerns and for other materials in the final project report.

2. The consultant will be expected to provide a progress report (rough) which reviews, evaluates and synthesizes existing information and which identifies data gaps and fieldwork necessary to fill the data gaps prior to conducting any fieldwork or by June 30, 1983.

3. The consultant will be expected to provide a final report (10 copies which includes appropriate and necessary maps and which:

   A. Examines and describes the physical characteristics of lakes and rivers including
      - hydrology, water quality, shorelines and streambank characteristics, seasonal fluctuations and regimes, etc.;
      - access, egress;
      - classification of difficulty (rivers);
      - scenic features, associated wildlife, fishery*, (* to include examination of "Study" fisheries projects);
      - current land status and major associated land-uses;
      - historical and archaeological features
   B. Examines and describes current use characteristics including:
      - service facilities (campgrounds, etc.);
      - commercial activities (tours, equipment rentals, freighting, transportation, etc.);
      - cottaging and associated recreational development;
      - resident and non-resident use (hunting, fishing, wilderness trips, sightseeing, etc.).
   C. Examines and describes potential and projected use characteristics and trends including:
      - service facilities (campground, access/egress nodes, etc.);
      - commercial activities (tours, guided operations, service support economic potential, etc.);
      - anticipated and/or recommended land or disposition status (parks, sanctuaries, reserves, special status, i.e. Heritage Rivers).
   D. Assesses the capability of lakes and rivers to support various aspects of potential use including:
      - fisheries, wildlife;
      - water quality, flow volumes, etc.;
      - commercial use, resident/non-resident use, etc.
   E. Describes, analyses and discusses current mangement policy and practice.

F. Identifies and priorizes any further data gaps existing at the completion of the study.

G. Assesses and describes the current and potential impacts (conflicts and compatibilities) of other water related resource uses on the recreational use, potentials and capabilities of rivers and lakes; and assess the impacts of current and potential recreation use upon other users.

H. Recommends management guidelines.

PROPOSAL CONTENT

The proposal should describe and define generally how the consultant will conduct the study and include:

1. A detailed explanation of the steps, procedures and methodologies to be followed.
2. A description of the consulting firm with emphasis upon experience in the subject area.
3. A statement lof qualification and experience of individuals who will undertake and conduct the study.
4. A detailed cost estimate including a breakdown of rates, expenses and amount of time expected by each resource specialist involved in the study. The level of effort outlined in the proposal should not exceed $45,000 in cost (report and map preparation and reproduction inclusive).

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

Proposals will be evaluated in accordance with Yukon Government policy and procedures and in further consideration of:

- technical capability to carry out the work described in the terms of reference;
- understanding of the study requirements, the scope and extent and, the methodologies proposed to meet the requirements;
- related work experience and expertise of personnel to be used for the study;
- demonstrated knowledge of Yukon River Basin resources and related management issues;
- capability to carry out the study within the designated time frame

TOURISM, PARKS AND RECREATION
WORKGROUP

APPENDIX B

TOURISM, PARKS AND RECREATION
WORKGROUP

Don Hutton - Land Claims, Government of Yukon

Al Hodgson (Chairman) - Department of Renewable Resources, Government of Yukon

Cathryn Paish (Advisor) - Department of Renewable Resources, Government of Yukon

Marg Crombie - Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Jim Masyk - Parks Canada

Tony Hodge - Technical Consultant

R. Dalziel - British Columbia Ministry of Environment

John Spicer - Department of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources, Government of Yukon

Paul Burton (Advisor) - Department of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources, Government of Yukon

RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX C

1

YUKON RIVER BASIN
RECREATION CAPABILITY STUDY

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ____________

In conjunction with the Government of Yukon and the Yukon River Basin Study Committee, Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd. is in the process of assessing the overall recreational capability of the waterways of the Yukon River Basin. One important phase of this study is to collect as much user information as possible; we would, therefore, appreciate if you would take a few minutes of your time to complete the following questionnaire.

OFFICE USE ONLY

I AT THE START OF YOUR RIVER TRIP, PLEASE INDICATE:

1a) Date starting trip: year ___ month ___ day ___

1b) Name of river(s) to be travelled ____________________

1c) Name of lake(s) to be travelled ____________________

2. Starting point: ____________________

3. Destination point: ____________________

4. Length of trip: (no. of days) ____________

5. Total length of time in Yukon ____________ (days)

6. Mode of travel: canoe ____ 01 canoe with motor ____ 02 motor boat (less than 4m) ____ 03
motor boat (greater than 4m) ____ 04 kayak ____ 05 raft ____ 06 sailboat ____ 07
other (please specify) ______________________________ 08

7. What is your level of boating experience? beginner ___ 01 intermediate ___ 02 expert ___ 03

8. Including yourself, how many people are in your personal travel party? _____

9. Type of group: friends ______ 01 packaged wilderness tour ________ 02
family ______ 03 organization (scouts, research etc.) ________ 04
guided(professional) ________ 05 other (please specify) ______________ 06

10. Equipment: owned _____ 01 owned/rented ______ 02 borrowed ___________ 03

11a) Main reason for trip: pleasure _____ 01 business _____ 02 lifestyle ______ 03

11b) Please rank in order of priority trip activities which apply to you or your group:

1. camping ____
2. photography ____
3. fishing ____
4. hunting ____
5. exercise ____
6. wilderness ____
7. guiding ____
8. outfitting ____
9. trapping ____
10. mining ____
11. access ____
12. other (please specify) __________

12a) How many previous trips have you made on this river or lake? ________

12b) How many similar trips in other areas have you made in the past two years? ______

12c) Please indicate where these trips took place? ______________________________

13.* In which Canadian province, U.S. state or country do you reside? ____________________

II AT THE END OF YOUR RIVER TRIP, PLEASE INDICATE BY CIRCLING THE APPROPRIATE CHOICE HOW OFTEN YOU ENCOUNTERED THE FOLLOWING:

	Never	Very Infrequently	Infrequently	Frequently	Very Frequently
1. Other travellers	1	2	3	4	5
2. Small wildlife (e.g. muskrat, beaver)	1	2	3	4	5
3. Large wildlife (e.g. bear, moose)	1	2	3	4	5
4a) Birds of prey (e.g. eagle)	1	2	3	4	5
4b) Waterfowl (e.g. ducks)	1	2	3	4	5
5. Biting insects	1	2	3	4	5
6. Solitude	1	2	3	4	5
7. Easy rapids	1	2	3	4	5
8. Challenging rapids	1	2	3	4	5
9. Dangerous rapids	1	2	3	4	5
10. Portages	1	2	3	4	5

How satisfied were you with the following (please circle appropriate choice):

	Very Unsatisfied	Somewhat Unsatisfied	No Opinion	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
11a) Availability of serviced campground	1	2	3	4	5
11b) Availability of primitive campsites	1	2	3	4	5
12a) Availability of route					

6. Mode of travel: canoe _____ 01 canoe with motor _____ 02 motor boat (less than 4m) ____ 03
motor boat (greater than 4m) _____ 04 kayak _____ 05 raft _____ 06 sailboat _____ 07
other (please specify) ________________________________ 08

7. What is your level of boating experience? beginner ____ 01 intermediate ____ 02 expert ____ 03

8. Including yourself, how many people are in your personal travel party? _____

9. Type of group: friends _____ 01 packaged wilderness tour ________ 02
family _____ 03 organization (scouts, research etc.) ________ 04
guided(professional) ________ 05 other (please specify) ______________ 06

10. Equipment: owned _____ 01 owned/rented _____ 02 borrowed ___________ 03

11a) Main reason for trip: pleasure _____ 01 business _____ 02 lifestyle _______ 03

11b) Please rank in order of priority trip activities which apply to you or your group:

1. camping _____	7. guiding _____
2. photography _____	8. oufitting _____
3. fishing _____	9. trapping _____
4. hunting _____	10. mining _____
5. excercise _____	11. access _____
6. wilderness _____	12. other (please specify) _____________

12a) How many previous trips have you made on this river or lake? _______

12b) How many similar trips in other areas have you made in the past two years? _____

12c) Please indicate where these trips took place? ______________________________

13. In which Canadian province, U.S. state or country do you reside? ______________________

II AT THE END OF YOUR RIVER TRIP, PLEASE INDICATE BY CIRCLING THE APPROPRIATE CHOICE HOW OFTEN YOU ENCOUNTERED THE FOLLOWING:

	Never	Very Infrequently	Infrequently	Frequently	Very Frequently
1. Other travellers	1	2	3	4	5
2. Small wildlife (e.g. muskrat, beaver)	1	2	3	4	5
3. Large wildlife (e.g. bear, moose)	1	2	3	4	5
4a) Birds of prey (e.g. eagle)	1	2	3	4	5
4b) Waterfowl (e.g. ducks)	1	2	3	4	5
5. Biting insects	1	2	3	4	5
6. Solitude	1	2	3	4	5
7. Easy rapids	1	2	3	4	5
8. Challenging rapids	1	2	3	4	5
9. Dangerous rapids	1	2	3	4	5
10. Portages	1	2	3	4	5

How satisfied were you with the following (please circle appropriate choice):

	Very Unsatisfied	Somewhat Unsatisfied	No Opinion	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
11a) Availability of serviced campground	1	2	3	4	5
11b) Availability of primitive campsites	1	2	3	4	5
12a) Availability of route literature	1	2	3	4	5
12b) Detailed map of route	1	2	3	4	5
12c) Route markers indicating location	1	2	3	4	5
12d) Booklets describing natural features	1	2	3	4	5
12e) Quality of route description	1	2	3	4	5
13. Visual highlights	1	2	3	4	5
14. Quality of hunting	1	2	3	4	5
15. Quality of fishing	1	2	3	4	5
16. Availability of emergency services	1	2	3	4	5
17. Water quality	1	2	3	4	5
18. Solitude	1	2	3	4	5

19. Level of difficulty encountered on water routes! easy _______ 01
challenging _____ 02
dangerous _____ 03

III MAN-INDUCED ACTIVITIES

Please indicate by circling the appropriate choice:

	Very Noticeable	Moderately Noticeable	Occasionally Noticeable	Rarely Noticeable	Not Noticeable
1. Hydro developments (dams, transmission lines, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
2. Roadways	1	2	3	4	5
3. Railways	1	2	3	4	5
4. Aircraft	1	2	3	4	5
5. Commercial/Industrial/ Residential development	1	2	3	4	5
6. Cottages	1	2	3	4	5
7. Mining activity	1	2	3	4	5
8. Water pollution	1	2	3	4	5
9. Agricultural activity	1	2	3	4	5
10. Litter	1	2	3	4	5
11. Previous campsites	1	2	3	4	5

12. From the above, please rank in order those activities, if any, which displeased you the most (e.g. 10, 3, 9)

IV QUALITY OF EXPERIENCE

1. How satisfied were you with the quality of this trip?
Very unsatisfied _____ 01 Somewhat unsatisfied _____ 02 No opinion _____ 03
Somewhat satisfied _____ 04 Very satisfied _____ 05

2. Were there any special features that stood out?

3. What, if anything, detracted from your trip?

4. Other comments: (continue on reverse side if necessary)

COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

APPENDIX D

COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

Companies

Alkan Air
Air North Charters & Training Ltd.
Trans North Turbo Air
Aurora Air
Coyote Air
Klondike Air
Kluane Airways
Nahanni Air
Witham Air
Taku Air

Individuals

Monty Alford	Water Survey of Canada
Martyn Williams	Ecosummer Canada Expeditions
Catherine Paish	Yukon, Dept. of Renewable Resources
Don Russell	Yukon, Dept. of Renewable Resources
Dave Mossop	Yukon, Dept. of Renewable Resources
Barney Smith	Yukon, Dept. of Renewable Resources
Rick Farnell	Yukon, Dept. of Renewable Resources
Brian Slough	Yukon, Dept. of Renewable Resources
Aileen Horler	Canada, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pat Milligan	Canada, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Hector MacKenzie	Wilderness Guide
Joe Muff	Alkan Air
Maureen Garrity	Wilderness Alternatives
Bob Roach	Wilderness Alternatives
Peter Steele	Medical Doctor
Bob Dafts	Canoe and Kayak Instruction
Greg Campion	Lister Motor Sports
Bob Hayes	Government of Yukon Game Branch
Mike Rourke	Wilderness Adventurer
Dave Loeks	Arctic Edge Canoe Expedition Outfitting
George Calef	Wilderness Guide, Writer, Photographer

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accessibility	The relative ease with which the spectrum of recreationists can access a given water surface.
Active Users	Individuals who derive satisfaction from largely active forms of recreational activity.
Conflicting Uses	Situations in which the application of recreational use is demonstratively incompatible with resource values and other human uses.
Craft Suitability	The ability of a given water surface to accommodate the functions for which crafts are designed.
Fishing Capability	See wildlife waterfowl and fishing capabilities.
Hazards	Impediments to passage.
Lake	Any water body that has a geographic name as recognized by the Canadian Geographical Names Board and is greater than one mile in length.
Natural Features	Refers primarily to physical landforms but may also include other notable elements of the landscape.
Passive Users	Individuals who derive satisfaction from largely inactive forms of recreational activity.
Portages	The act of moving a craft around an obstruction or an unnavigable portion of the water surface.
Power Boat	Any craft that is propelled by motor.
Primitive Campsite Availability	The ease with which it is possible to find a location suitability for tenting.

Priority Management Area	Water surfaces demonstrating high recreational potential or displaying a high incidence of conflicting water use.
Recreational Canoe	A light craft, narrow in the beam and propelled by paddles.
Recreational Capability	The capacity of the landscape and it's inherent resources to support a given number of people engaged in specific waterbased recreational pursuits.
Recreational Potential	The amount of future use the water surface may receive from a wide variety of recreational users.
Recreational User	The use of a water surface by either passive or active users seeking a pleasurable outdoor experience.
Recreational Value	The features that are perceived to attract recreational user groups to a water surface.
River	Any water course that has a geographic name as recognized by the Canadian Geographical names Board.
Sailboat	Any craft whose main form of propulsioin is by wind.
Scenic Quality	The perceived attractiveness of the visual landscape.
Suitability	Those features which deter the potential user from utilizing a water body.
Water Level Fluctuation	Variations in the surface elevation of a river or a lake.
Water Surface	Includes the actual surfaces of the rivers and lakes addressed in the study as well as associated shorelines.
Water Quality	A measure of the pureness of water.
Waterfowl Capability	See wildlife, waterfowl and fishing capability.

Whitewater Craft	Rafts, canoes and kayaks designed or modified to travel through rapids.
Wildlife Waterfowl and Fishing Capability	While usually defined as the ability of a given area to support identified wildlife, waterfowl and fish popoulations, for the purposes of this study, (refer to Chapter II), it is defined as: the liklihood of encountering wildlife, waterfowl and fish species for recreational purposes.

RECREATION INVENTORY DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX F

DEFINITIONS

Accessibility	1 -	difficult, that is fly-in, or up river travel
	5 -	moderate, 1 way road access and easy fly-in, or poor road access
	10 -	2 way road access
Conflicting Use	1 -	precludes use of the water surfaces by most recreational users
	5 -	deters use by some users
	10 -	no conflicting uses
Navigability	1 -	interfers with use by almost all users
	5 -	interfers with use by power boats and most recreational canoeists
	10 -	does not interfere with use by any user type
Portages	1 -	contains portages that are long and difficult for most users
	5 -	contains portages for most power boats and recreational boat users
	10 -	no portages for any user
Water Level Fluctuation	1 -	water fluctuation impedes any passage for much of the season
	5 -	water level fluctuations impede passage of recreational canoes for part of the season
	10 -	water level fluctuations do not impede river use
Hazards	1 -	hazards such as trees, rocks or sand bars interfere with use of the water surface
	5 -	hazards detract from use of the water surface by most users
	10 -	hazards do not detract from any use
Historic Features	1 -	No historic features
	5 -	A number of minor features or one major feature
	10 -	An abundance of historic features througout the area
Scenic Quality	1 -	views restricted to forested shoreline or swamps
	5 -	views of typical interior scenery
	10 -	views of high mountains and spectacular scenery
Natural Features	1 -	no significant natural features
	5 -	common types of natural features
	10 -	highly unusual natural features in evidence
Information Availability	1 -	little information available
	5 -	no written information available but most locals can provide information
	10 -	comprehensive written information and local knowledge

Services & Facilities	1	no services and facilities of use to the user
	5	services and facilities available at one location
	10	a number of services and facilities available that encourage water surface use (e.g. boat rentals, gas available)
Primitive Campsite Availability	1	swampy or other undesirable ground that is highly unsuitable for camping
	5	desireable campsite locations occur infrequently
	10	desireable campsite locations are common
Wildlife Capability	1	area is almost devoid of wildlife
	5	area has average wildlife viewing opportunities
	10	area has many opportunities for viewing wildlife
Waterfowl Capability	1	area is almost devoid of waterfowl
	5	area has average waterfowl viewing opportunities
	10	area has many opportunities for viewing waterfowl
Fishing Capability	1	area is almost devoid of fishing
	5	area has average fishing opportunities
	10	area has excellent fishing opportunities
Water Quality	1	heavy siltation or man-induced pollution
	5	seasonal siltation that detracts from the experience
	10	clear, pure water is usual
Whitewater Craft	L	long distances of flat water with little whitewater, or too shallow to navigate
	M	whitewater sections are interspersed with sections of flat-water
	H	extensive whitewater with short sections of flatwater
Power Boats	L	Navigation is very difficult; due to water depth or obstruction or remoteness, or small size of the waterbody deter use of the craft
	M	navigation is slightly obstructed; or remoteness and size of the waterbody reduce use of the craft
	H	navigation is easy, waterbody is accessible

Sailing	L - navigation is very difficult due to inconsistent winds, water depth or obstruction; or remoteness and small size of the waterbody deter use of the craft M - navigation is slightly obstructed; or remoteness and size of the waterbody reduce use of the craft H - steady winds and good navigability
Recreational Canoe	L - navigation is very difficult due to obstructions, turbulence or shallowness or use of the waterbody is very uninteresting M - navigation is slightly obstructed or travel is uninteresting H - navigation is easy, or travel is inviting

CAPABILITY OF VARIOUS TYPES OF RECREATIONAL CRAFT

APPENDIX G

RIVERS WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR WHITEWATER CRAFT

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin				
North Klondike River	10	25	49	74
Stewart River Sub-basin				
Upper Stewart River	1	23	71	94
Hess River	1	30	58	88
Rackla River	1	30	53	83
Rogue River	1	18	54	72
Pelly River Sub-basin				
South Macmillan River	10	35	72	105
Lapie River	10	22	63	85
White River Sub-basin				
Teslin River Sub-basin				
Rose River	10	30	58	88
Lower Morley River	10	25	58	83
Wolf River	5	30	57	87
Swift River	1	25	53	78
Gladys River	1	21	48	69
Upper Yukon River Sub-basin				
Wheaton River	10	30	62	92
Tutshi Creek	10	27	41	68
Pine Creek	10	13	40	80
Primrose River	1	26	54	80

RIVERS WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR RECREATIONAL CANOEING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin				
Lower Yukon River	10	45	66	111
Klondike River	10	21	53	74
Stewart River Sub-basin				
Stewart River	10	45	60	105
McQuesten River	10	31	52	83
South McQuesten River	10	22	52	74
Upper Stewart River	1	23	71	94
Rackla River	1	30	53	83
Pelly River Sub-basin				
Ross River	10	45	76	121
South Macmillan River	10	35	72	107
Pelly River	10	40	66	106
Macmillan River	10	35	61	96
White River Sub-basin				
Kluane River	10	40	63	103
Koidern River	10	35	48	83
Nisling River	1	35	68	103
Teslin River Sub-basin				
Teslin River	10	50	75	125
Nisutlin River	10	45	71	116
Rose River	10	30	58	88
Upper Yukon River Sub-basin				
Upper Yukon River	10	40	85	125
Big Salmon River	10	40	81	121
Middle Takhini River	10	45	67	112
Little Salmon River	10	45	48	93
Wheaton River	10	30	62	92

LAKES WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR RECREATIONAL CANOEING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin				
Stewart River Sub-basin				
Fairweather Lake	1	50	68	118
Pelly River Sub-basin				
Dragon Lake	10	50	57	107
Sheldon/Field/Lewis Lakes	10	50	57	107
Itsi Lakes	1	50	68	118
John Lake	1	50	63	113
Pelly Lakes	1	45	66	111
Big Kalzas Lake	1	45	63	108
Fortin Lake	1	45	63	108
Wilson Lake	1	45	53	98
Fuller Lake	1	45	48	93
White River Sub-basin				
Pickhandle Lake	10	45	67	112
Gladstone Lakes	5	35	58	93
Stevens Lake	5	40	48	88
Tincup Lake	1	50	67	117
Teslin River Sub-basin				
Squanga Lake	10	50	57	107
Morley Lake	10	50	48	98
Little Teslin Lake	10	50	44	94
Swan Lake	10	50	44	94
Gladys Lake	5	35	53	88
Nisutlin Lake	1	50	62	112
Wolf Lake	1	50	58	108
Mary Lakes	1	50	52	102
Delayee Lake	1	45	53	98
Miller Lake	1	50	44	94
Upper Yukon River Sub-basin				
Tarfu Lake	10	50	61	111
Nares Lake	10	45	61	106
Marsh Lake	10	45	57	102
Snafu Lake	10	50	52	102
Surprise Lake	10	50	49	99
Spirit Lake	10	45	53	98
Quiet Lake	10	50	48	98
Braeburn Lake	10	50	44	94
Little Atlin Lake	10	45	48	93
Chadburn Lake	10	45	48	93

LAKES WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR RECREATIONAL CANOEING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Fish Lake	10	45	48	93
Twin Lakes	10	50	30	89
Jackson Lakes	10	40	49	89
Scout Lakes	10	45	40	85
Crag Lake	10	45	36	81
Annie Lake	10	45	31	76
Alligator Lake	5	50	59	109
Big Salmon Lake	5	50	58	108
Taye Lake	5	50	43	93
Jo-Jo Lake	1	50	63	113
Munro Lake	1	50	53	103
Drury Lake	1	50	53	103
Mandanna Lake	1	50	49	99
Frank Lake	1	50	48	98
Primrose Lake	1	46	46	91
Partridge Lake	1	40	40	90
Sandy Lake	1	45	44	89
Rose Lake	1	40	48	88

RIVERS WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR POWER BOATING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin				
Lower Yukon River	10	45	66	111
Stewart River Sub-basin				
Stewart River	10	45	60	105
Pelly River Sub-basin				
Ross River	10	45	76	121
Pelly River	10	40	66	106
White River Sub-basin				
Teslin River Sub-basin				
Teslin River	10	50	75	125
Nisutlin River	10	45	71	116
Upper Yukon River Sub-basin				
Upper Yukon River	10	40	85	125
Upper Takhini River	10	45	67	112

LAKES WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR POWER BOATING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin				
Frenchman Lake	10	50	62	112
Tatchun Lake	10	50	43	93
Stewart River Sub-basin				
Fairweather Lake	1	50	68	118
Janet Lake	5	50	58	108
Mayo Lake	10	31	57	88
Pelly River Sub-basin				
Dragon Lake	10	50	57	107
Sheldon/Field/Lewis Lakes	10	50	57	107
Itsi Lake	1	50	68	118
John Lakes	1	50	63	113
Pelly Lakes	1	45	66	111
Big Kalzas Lake	1	45	63	108
Fuller Lake	1	45	48	93
White River Sub-basin				
Kluane Lake	10	40	80	120
Pickhandle Lake	10	45	67	112
Tincup Lake	1	50	67	117
Wellesley Lake	1	45	57	102
Teslin River Sub-basin				
Squanga Lake	10	50	57	107
Teslin Lake	10	40	65	105
Morley Lake	10	50	48	98
Little Teslin Lake	10	50	44	94
Swan Lake	10	50	44	94
Gladys Lake	5	35	53	88
Nisutlin Lake	1	50	62	112
Wolf Lake	1	50	58	108
Dalayee Lake	1	45	53	98
Upper Yukon River Sub-basin				
Tarfu Lake	10	50	61	111
Tagish Lake	10	40	70	110
Kusawa Lake	10	40	67	107
Atlin Lake	10	45	61	106
Nares Lake	10	45	61	106
Bennett Lake	10	36	66	102
Lake Laberge	10	40	62	102
Marsh Lake	10	45	57	102
Snafu Lake	10	50	52	102
Surprise Lake	10	50	49	99

LAKES WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR POWER BOATING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Spirit Lake	10	45	53	98
Quiet Lake	10	50	48	98
Braeburn Lake	10	50	44	94
Fish Lake	10	45	48	93
Little Atlin Lake	10	45	48	93
Little Salmon Lake	10	50	39	89
Jackson Lake	10	40	49	89
Twin Lakes	10	50	39	89
Scout Lake	10	45	40	85
Little Fox Lake	10	45	40	85
Crag Lake	10	45	36	81
Fox Lake	10	45	35	80
Annie Lake	10	45	31	76
Big Salmon Lake	5	50	58	108
Taye Lake	5	50	43	93
Jo-Jo Lake	1	50	63	113
Graham Lake	1	50	57	107
Drury Lake	1	50	53	103
Munro Lake	1	50	53	103
Taku Arm	1	40	62	102
Mandanna Lake	1	50	49	99
Frank Lake	1	50	48	98
Primrose Lake	1	45	46	91
Sandy Lake	1	45	44	89
Rose Lake	1	40	48	88

LAKES WITH HIGH CAPABILITY FOR SAILING

	Accessibility	Suitability	Recreation Values	Recreation Capability
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin	-	-	-	-
Stewart River Sub-basin	-	-	-	-
Pelly River Sub-basin	-	-	-	-
White River Sub-basin	-	-	-	-
Teslin River Sub-basin	-	-	-	-
Lower Yukon River Sub-basin				
Tagish Lake	10	40	70	110
Atlin Lake	10	45	61	106
Jackson Lake	10	40	49	89

Volume

2

RECREATIONAL ATLAS OF THE LAKES AND RIVERS WITHIN THE YUKON RIVER BASIN

VOLUME II

REPORT PREPARED
FOR
DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

by
Reid Crowther & Partners Limited

November 1983

LIST OF VOLUMES

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Volume II	RECREATIONAL ATLAS
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RECREATIONAL CAPABILITY

ATLAS

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SUB-BASIN 4 - White River 5

Historic Sites and Features 5a

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SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL SITES/AREAS - Yukon River Basin 8

BIBLIOGRAPHY

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

1. Areas of Interest

The Yukon Territorial Government (Department of Renewable Resources, Land Planning Branch) has identified a number of land areas which are of special interest because of their unique biophysical make-up. These areas are pointed out on the Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development map sheets even though they have no protective status.

2. Map Reserves

Various parks and recreation reserves have been identified in the British Columbia section of the Yukon River Basin. These reserves although not protected by legislation and largely undeveloped, are indicated on the Areas of Proposed Development map sheets.

3. Environmentally Significant Areas

Land areas in the Yukon which have been identified by the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee as being "worthy" of some degree of protection and/or preservation, because of their representative value as examples of the biophysical landscape, wilderness and beauty of Yukon. Many of these areas are located in the Yukon River Basin and referred to in the Atlas on the Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development map sheets.

4. Historic Sites and Features

Many historical sites and features have been identified by the Yukon Territorial Government (Heritage and Cultural Resources Branch). The majority of these sites are found on or near major waterways throughout the Yukon River Basin and are discussed or referred to in the Atlas. These are located on the Historic Sites and Features map sheet for each sub-basin.

5. IBP - International Biological Programme (Ecological Sites in Subarctic Canada)

The International Biological Programme is a cooperative effort between the International Council of Scientific Unions and 58 participating countries throughout the world. Canada is formally represented by the Canadian Committee for IBP, Conservation of Terrestrial Biological Communities Subcommittee (CT). In 1968 the Canadian Committee recommended the establishment of Panels for 10 geographical regions across Canada. Panel 10 was responsible for identifying areas of biological, geological and historical importance in Subarctic Canada. A number of these sites are located in the Yukon River Basin and are referred to on the Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development map sheets.

6. Major Natural Areas

Development Areas
Priority Development Areas
Future Access Points

In 1980 a joint study entitled "A Concept Plan for the Yukon River", was completed by the Yukon Territorial Government (Department of Renewable Resources), the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch (ARC) and Parks Canada. This study identified a number of Major Natural Areas, Development Areas, Priority Development Areas and Future access Points along the Yukon River. These proposed sites are referred to in the Atlas (see Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development map sheets), even though there has not been any progress towards implementing the recommendations of this study.

7. Parks Canada - Natural Areas of Canadian Significance

Parks Canada's long term policy objective is to have National Park representation in each of the 48 natural regions identified in Canada. Region seven (which encompasses most of the Yukon River Basin) contains two Natural Areas of Canadian Significance (Kluane-Aishihik and Southern Ogilvie Mountains) and one Preliminary Area (Keele Peak). These areas have been discussed in the text and identified in the Recreational Atlas (Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development map sheets) even though they are not being actively pursued for park establishment at this time.

8. Points of Interest

The Yukon Territorial Government has placed signs throughout the Basin highlighting areas of special biophysical, historical or cultural significance. These are referred to in the text and are presented in the Recreational Atlas on the Existing, Parks, Services and Facilities map sheets.

9. Proposed Territorial Park Reserves

Various Yukon Territorial Government agencies have identified land which should be either protected or conserved. Six of these sites have been registered with the Federal Government and now have map reserve status. These are referred to on the Areas of Natural Significance and Proposed Development map sheets.

10. Freshwater Productivity Study Sites

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans have collected biophysical information from a number of lakes in the Yukon River Basin in order to determine species composition and to estimate total fish yield. The lakes identified in this study are indicated on the Ecological Sites/Areas map (Figure 8).

11. Ecological Sites/Areas

A number of sites/areas supporting major wildlife species associated with water bodies have been identified. These are referred to on the Ecological Sites/Areas map sheet (Figure 8). Those areas either having the potential or experiencing a high frequency of bear problems are also indicated on this map sheet.

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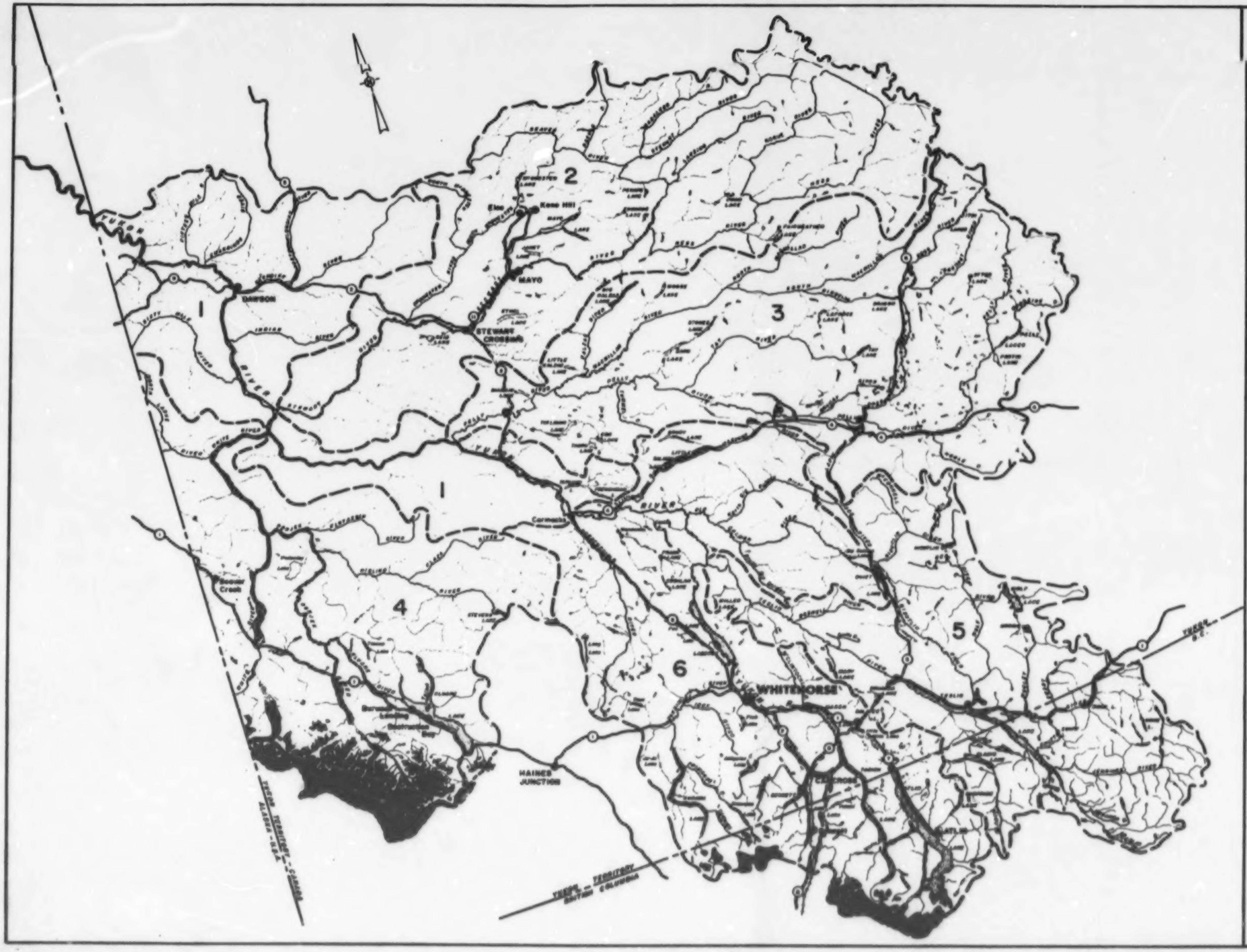

1
2
3
4
5
6
DAWSON
MAYO
Elsa
Keno Hill
STEWART CROSSING
Carmacks
WHITEHORSE
CARCROSS
ATLIN
HAINES JUNCTION
Beaver Creek
Burwash Landing
Destruction Bay
YUKON
YUKON TERRITORY
ALASKA U.S.A.
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
YUKON
B.C.

YUKON

1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
106 S.W. & 106 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
114 N.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.

0
20
40
60
80
100 km

YUKON RIVER BASIN IN CANADA

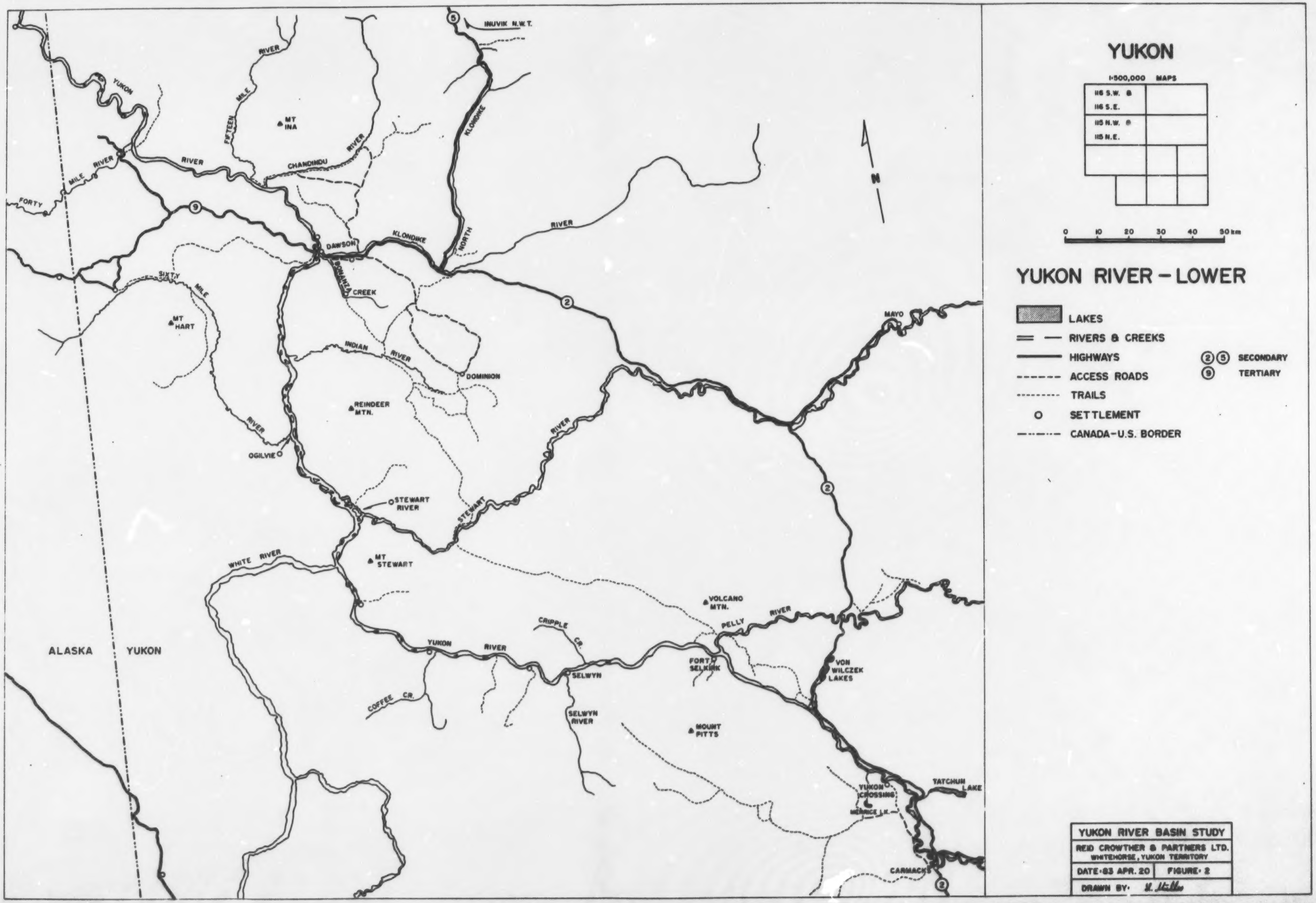
MAP SOURCE:
YUKON RIVER BASIN COMMITTEE

SUB-BASINS

1 YUKON RIVER-LOWER
2 STEWART RIVER
3 PELLY RIVER
4 WHITE RIVER
5 TESLIN RIVER
6 YUKON RIVER-UPPER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY	
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD. WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY	
DATE: 83 APR. 12	FIGURE: 1
DRAWN BY:	

YUKON RIVER
LOWER


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
N
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
②⑤ SECONDARY
⑨ TERTIARY
INUVIK N.W.T.
YUKON
RIVER
FIFTEEN MILE RIVER
MT INA
CHANDINDU RIVER
KLONDIKE
NORTH
KLONDIKE
RIVER
FORTY MILE RIVER
DAWSON
BONANZA CREEK
SIXTY MILE
MT HART
INDIAN RIVER
DOMINION
REINDEER MTN.
RIVER
OGILVIE
STEWART RIVER
STEWART
RIVER
MAYO
MT STEWART
WHITE RIVER
VOLCANO MTN.
PELLY RIVER
CRIPPLE CR.
YUKON RIVER
FORT SELKIRK
SELWYN
VON WILCZEK LAKES
COFFEE CR.
SELWYN RIVER
MOUNT PITTS
TATCHUN LAKE
YUKON CROSSING
MERRICE LK.
CARMACKS
ALASKA
YUKON
⑤
⑨
②

YUKON RIVER – LOWER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 20
FIGURE: 2

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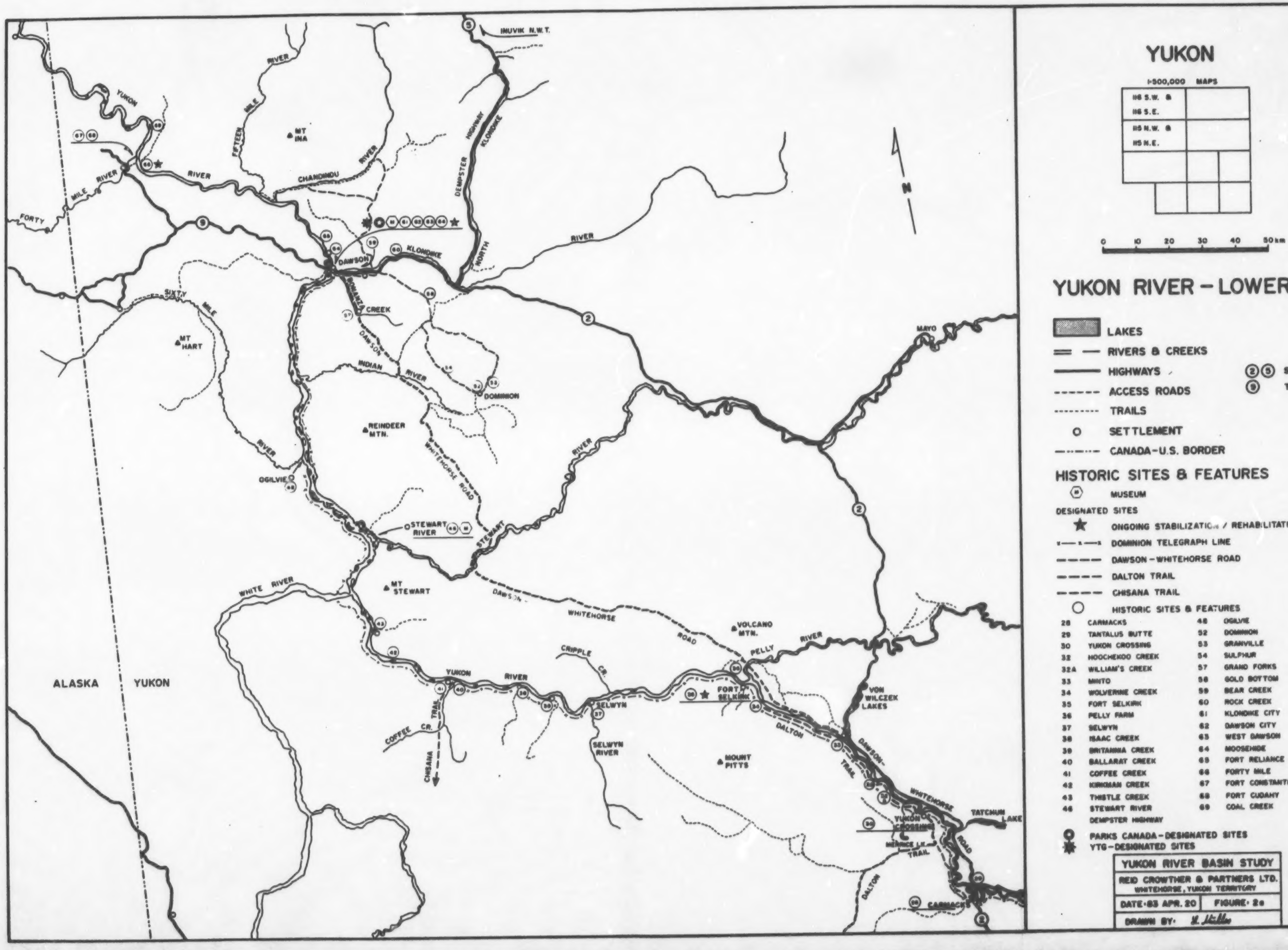
INUVIK N.W.T.
YUKON
FIFTEEN MILE RIVER
MT INA
CHANDINDU RIVER
DEMPSTER HIGHWAY
KLONDIKE
NORTH KLONDIKE
RIVER
FORTY MILE RIVER
DAWSON
BONANZA CREEK
DAWSON
SIXTY MILE
MT HART
INDIAN RIVER
DOMINION
REINDEER MTN.
RIVER
WHITEHORSE ROAD
OGILVIE
STEWART RIVER
STEWART
MT STEWART
WHITE RIVER
DAWSON - WHITEHORSE ROAD
VOLCANO MTN.
PELLY RIVER
CRIPPLE CR.
YUKON RIVER
SELWYN
FORT SELKIRK
SELWYN RIVER
COFFEE CR.
TRAIL
CHISANA
DALTON TRAIL
DAWSON - WHITEHORSE ROAD
VON WILCZEK LAKES
MOUNT PITTS
YUKON CROSSING
MERRICE LK. TRAIL
DALTON
CARMACKS
TATCHUN LAKE
MAYO
ALASKA
YUKON
N
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
116 N.W. & 115 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
② ⑤ SECONDARY
⑨ TERTIARY
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
MUSEUM
DESIGNATED SITES
ONGOING STABILIZATION / REHABILITATION
DOMINION TELEGRAPH LINE
DAWSON - WHITEHORSE ROAD
DALTON TRAIL
CHISANA TRAIL
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
28 CARMACKS
29 TANTALUS BUTTE
30 YUKON CROSSING
32 HOOCHEKOO CREEK
32A WILLIAM'S CREEK
33 MINTO
34 WOLVERINE CREEK
35 FORT SELKIRK
36 PELLY FARM
37 SELWYN
38 ISAAC CREEK
39 BRITANNIA CREEK
40 BALLARAT CREEK
41 COFFEE CREEK
42 KIRKMAN CREEK
43 THISTLE CREEK
46 STEWART RIVER
DEMPSTER HIGHWAY
48 OGILVIE
52 DOMINION
53 GRANVILLE
54 SULPHUR
57 GRAND FORKS
58 GOLD BOTTOM
59 BEAR CREEK
60 ROCK CREEK
61 KLONDIKE CITY
62 DAWSON CITY
63 WEST DAWSON
64 MOOSEHIDE
65 FORT RELIANCE
66 FORTY MILE
67 FORT CONSTANTINE
68 FORT CUDAHY
69 COAL CREEK
PARKS CANADA - DESIGNATED SITES
YTG - DESIGNATED SITES

YUKON RIVER - LOWER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 20
FIGURE: 2a
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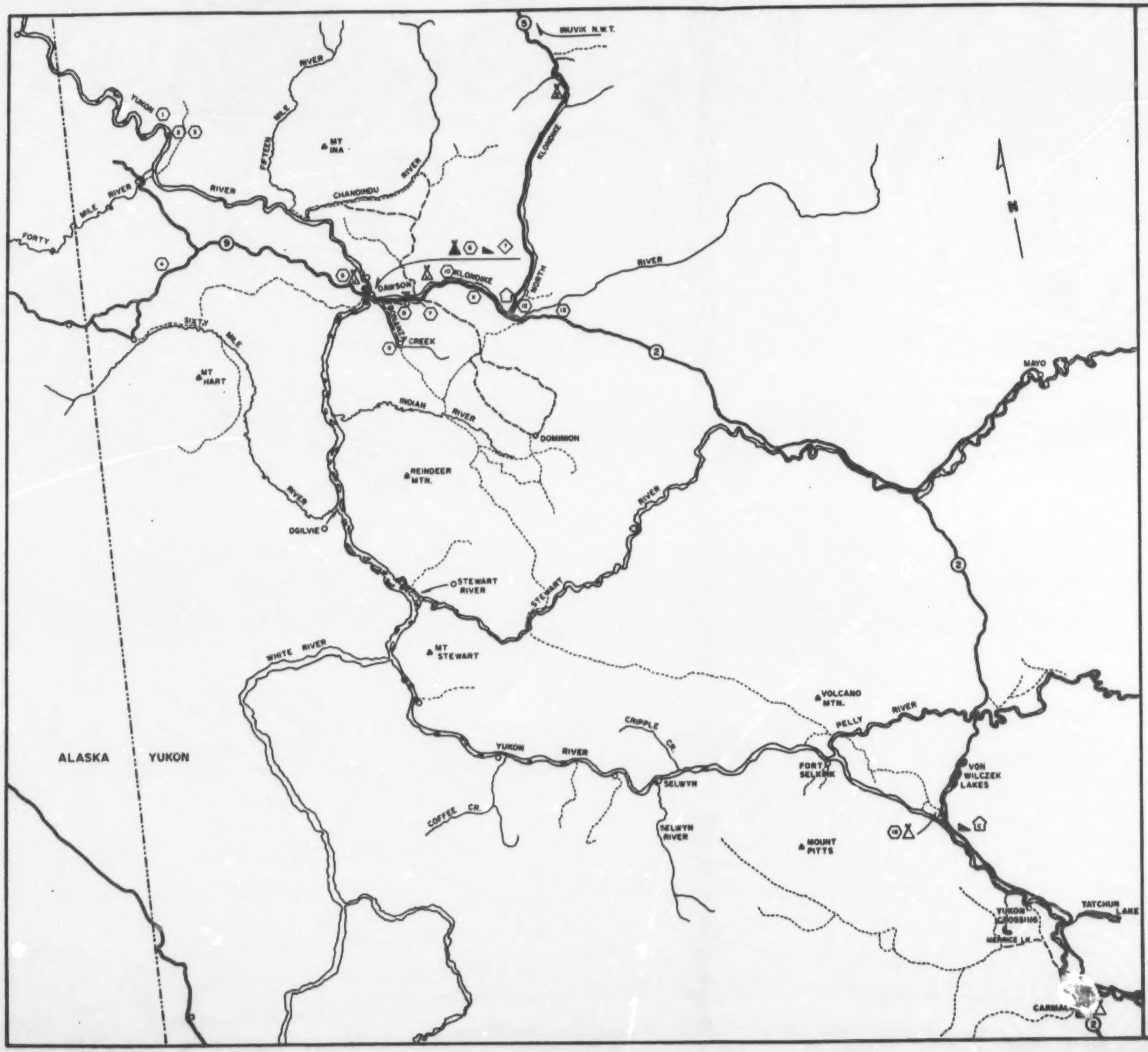
INUVIK N.W.T.
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YUKON
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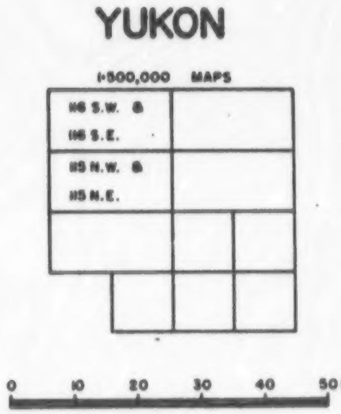
RIVER
FIFTEEN MILE
MT INA
CHANDINDU
RIVER
RIVER
KLONDIKE
FORTY MILE RIVER
9
4
6
7
10
KLONDIKE
DAWSON
BONANZA
8
11
12
13
NORTH
RIVER
2
SIXTY MILE
CREEK
MT HART
INDIAN RIVER
DOMINION
REINDEER MTN.
RIVER
OGILVIE
RIVER
MAYO
STEWART RIVER
STEWART
WHITE RIVER
MT STEWART
VOLCANO MTN.
PELLY RIVER
CRIPPLE CR.
YUKON RIVER
FORT SELKIRK
SELWYN
VON WILCZEK LAKES
COFFEE CR.
SELWYN RIVER
MOUNT PITTS
16
TATCHUN LAKE
YUKON CROSSING
MERRICE LK.
CARMACKS
2
ALASKA
YUKON
N

YUKON


1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. &
116 S.E.
115 N.W. &
115 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km

YUKON RIVER - LOWER

▨ LAKES
═ -- RIVERS & CREEKS
—— HIGHWAYS
②⑤ SECONDARY
⑨ TERTIARY
------ ACCESS ROADS
········ TRAILS
○ SETTLEMENT
-·-·- CANADA-U.S. BORDER

EXISTING PARKS, SERVICES & FACILITIES

TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUND - EXISTING
R RECENT REHAB
U UPCOMING REHAB

OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES

COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUND
BOAT LAUNCH
LODGE
INFORMATION CENTRE
LODGE WITH CAMPGROUND FACILITIES
POINT OF INTEREST

1 ANGLICAN CHURCH & MISSION
2 FORTYMILE NWMP POST
3 FORTYMILE
4 TOP OF THE WORLD HWY.
5 WEST DAWSON
6 DAWSON CITY·
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ST. PAULS CHURCH
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
KLONDIKE MINES RAILWAY
LADUE MILL
MIDNIGHT DOME
MINER'S RESTHOTEL
7 GUGGIEVILLE
8 TAILING PILES
9 GOLDFIELDS·
BONANZA CREEK
BONANZA TOWNSITE
CHEECHAKO HILL
DISCOVERY
GOLD BOTTOM
GOLD HILL
HYDRAULIC MINING
KLONDIKE DREDGE
LOWE'S FRACTION
MINING ROADS
MONTE CRISTO HILL
WHITE CHANNEL
10 YUKON DITCH
11 HUNKER CREEK
12 DEMPSTER HIGHWAY
13 KLONDIKE RIVER
16 MINTO

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE· 83 APR. 20
FIGURE· 2 b
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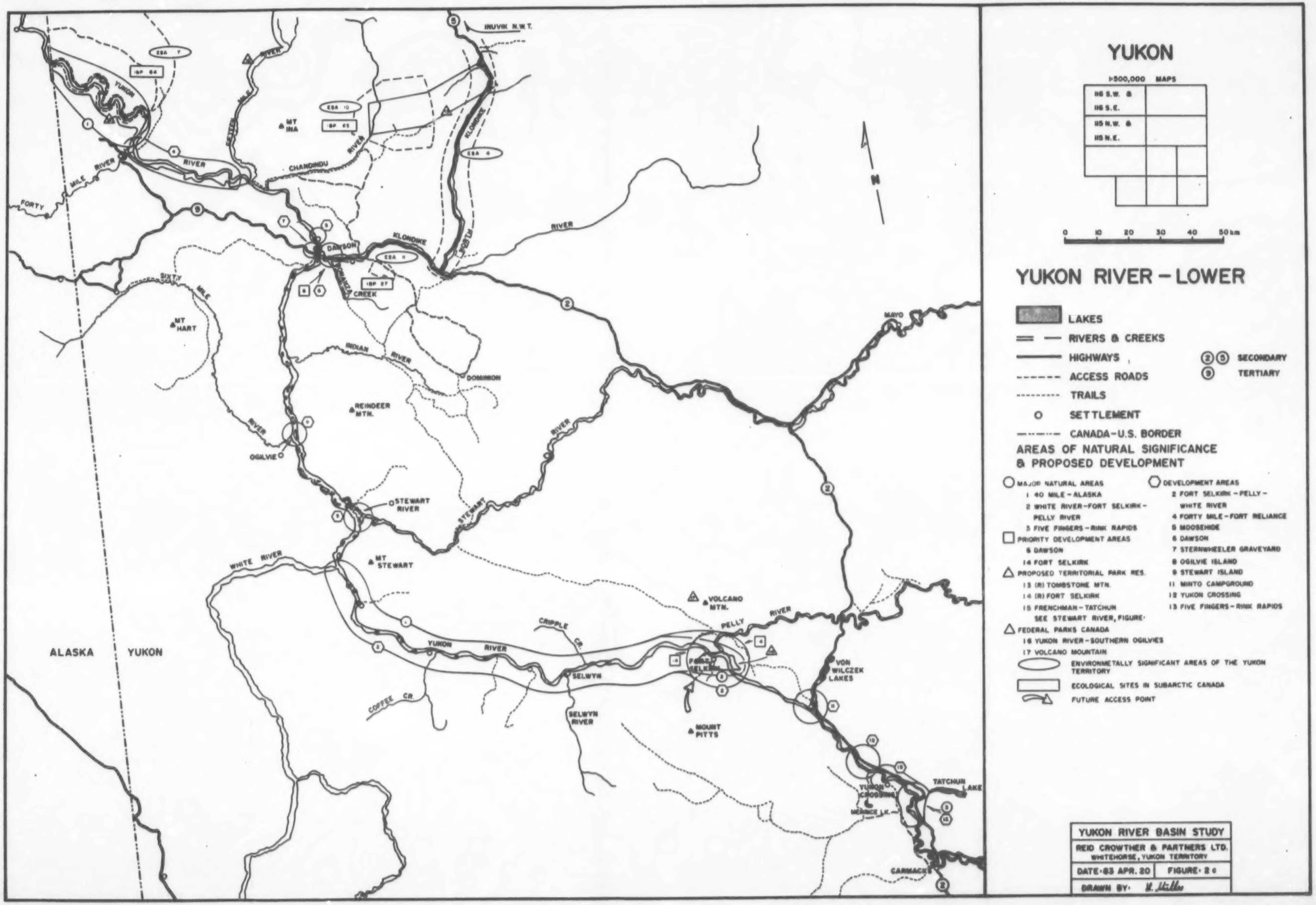
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
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LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
② ⑤ SECONDARY
⑨ TERTIARY
AREAS OF NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
MAJOR NATURAL AREAS
1 40 MILE - ALASKA
2 WHITE RIVER - FORT SELKIRK - PELLY RIVER
3 FIVE FINGERS - RINK RAPIDS
PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS
6 DAWSON
14 FORT SELKIRK
PROPOSED TERRITORIAL PARK RES.
13 (R) TOMBSTONE MTN.
14 (R) FORT SELKIRK
15 FRENCHMAN - TATCHUN
SEE STEWART RIVER, FIGURE·
FEDERAL PARKS CANADA
16 YUKON RIVER - SOUTHERN OGILVIES
17 VOLCANO MOUNTAIN
DEVELOPMENT AREAS
2 FORT SELKIRK - PELLY - WHITE RIVER
4 FORTY MILE - FORT RELIANCE
5 MOOSEHIDE
6 DAWSON
7 STERNWHEELER GRAVEYARD
8 OGILVIE ISLAND
9 STEWART ISLAND
11 MINTO CAMPGROUND
12 YUKON CROSSING
13 FIVE FINGERS - RINK RAPIDS
ENVIRONMETALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
ECOLOGICAL SITES IN SUBARCTIC CANADA
FUTURE ACCESS POINT
INUVIK N.W.T.
ESA 7
IBP 64
YUKON
RIVER
MT INA
ESA 10
IBP 65
CHANDINDU
RIVER
FIFTEEN MILE RIVER
KLONDIKE
ESA 9
FORTY
MILE
RIVER
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
ESA 11
IBP 27
BONANZA CREEK
RIVER
NORTH
SIXTY MILE
MT HART
INDIAN
RIVER
DOMINION
REINDEER MTN.
RIVER
OGILVIE
STEWART RIVER
STEWART
RIVER
MAYO
WHITE RIVER
MT STEWART
VOLCANO MTN.
CRIPPLE CR.
PELLY
RIVER
YUKON
RIVER
SELWYN
FORT SELKIRK
COFFEE CR.
SELWYN RIVER
MOUNT PITTS
VON WILCZEK LAKES
ALASKA
YUKON
YUKON CROSSING
MERRICE LK.
TATCHUN
LAKE
CARMACKS

YUKON RIVER - LOWER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE·83 APR. 20

FIGURE· 2 c

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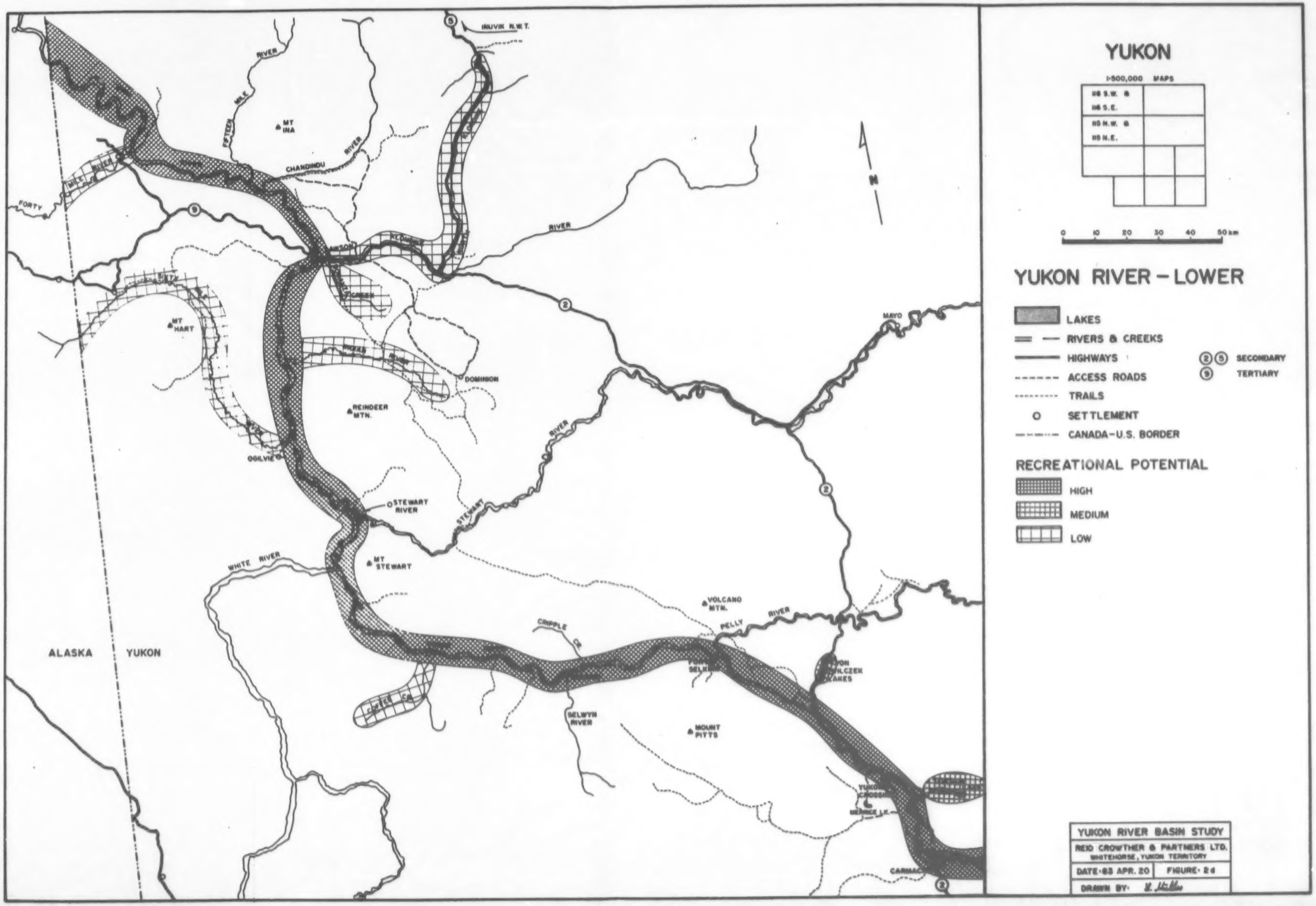
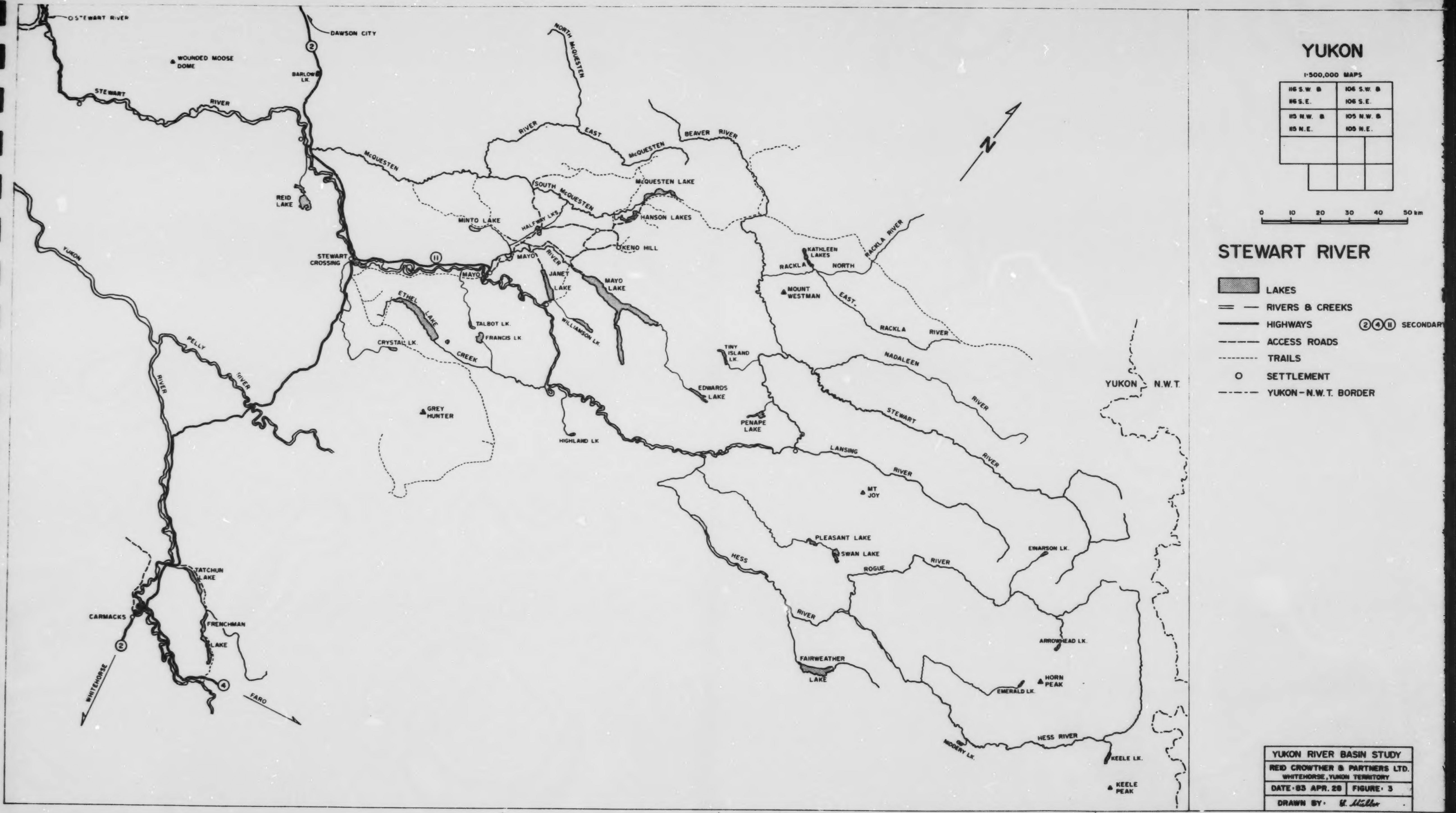


YUKON RIVER – LOWER

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. &
116 S.E.
115 N.W. &
115 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
N
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
② ⑤ SECONDARY
⑨ TERTIARY
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
INUVIK N.W.T.
FIFTEEN MILE RIVER
MT INA
CHANDINDU RIVER
RIVER
FORTY
MT HART
DOMINION
REINDEER MTN.
OGILVIE
STEWART RIVER
STEWART
RIVER
MT STEWART
WHITE RIVER
VOLCANO MTN.
PELLY RIVER
CRIPPLE CR.
COFFEE CR.
SELWYN RIVER
MOUNT PITTS
MAYO
ALASKA
YUKON
CARMACKS
2
5
9

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 20
FIGURE: 2d
DRAWN BY:

STEWART RIVER


STEWART RIVER
WOUNDED MOOSE DOME
DAWSON CITY
2
BARLOW LK.
STEWART
RIVER
McQUESTEN
REID LAKE
NORTH McQUESTEN
RIVER
EAST
McQUESTEN
BEAVER RIVER
McQUESTEN LAKE
SOUTH McQUESTEN
MINTO LAKE
HALFWAY LKS.
HANSON LAKES
KENO HILL
STEWART CROSSING
11
MAYO
MAYO
RIVER
JANET LAKE
MAYO LAKE
ETHEL LAKE
TALBOT LK.
FRANCIS LK
CRYSTAL LK.
CREEK
WILLIAMSON LK.
YUKON
PELLY
RIVER
RIVER
GREY HUNTER
HIGHLAND LK
TINY ISLAND LK.
EDWARDS LAKE
PENAPE LAKE
KATHLEEN LAKES
RACKLA
NORTH
RACKLA RIVER
MOUNT WESTMAN
EAST
RACKLA
RIVER
NADALEEN
RIVER
STEWART
RIVER
LANSING
RIVER
MT JOY
YUKON
N.W.T.
PLEASANT LAKE
SWAN LAKE
ROGUE
RIVER
EINARSON LK.
HESS
RIVER
ARROWHEAD LK.
FAIRWEATHER LAKE
HORN PEAK
EMERALD LK.
HESS RIVER
MODERY LK.
KEELE LK.
KEELE PEAK
TATCHUN LAKE
CARMACKS
FRENCHMAN LAKE
2
4
WHITEHORSE
FARO
N
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
106 S.W. & 106 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - N.W.T. BORDER
2 4 11 SECONDARY

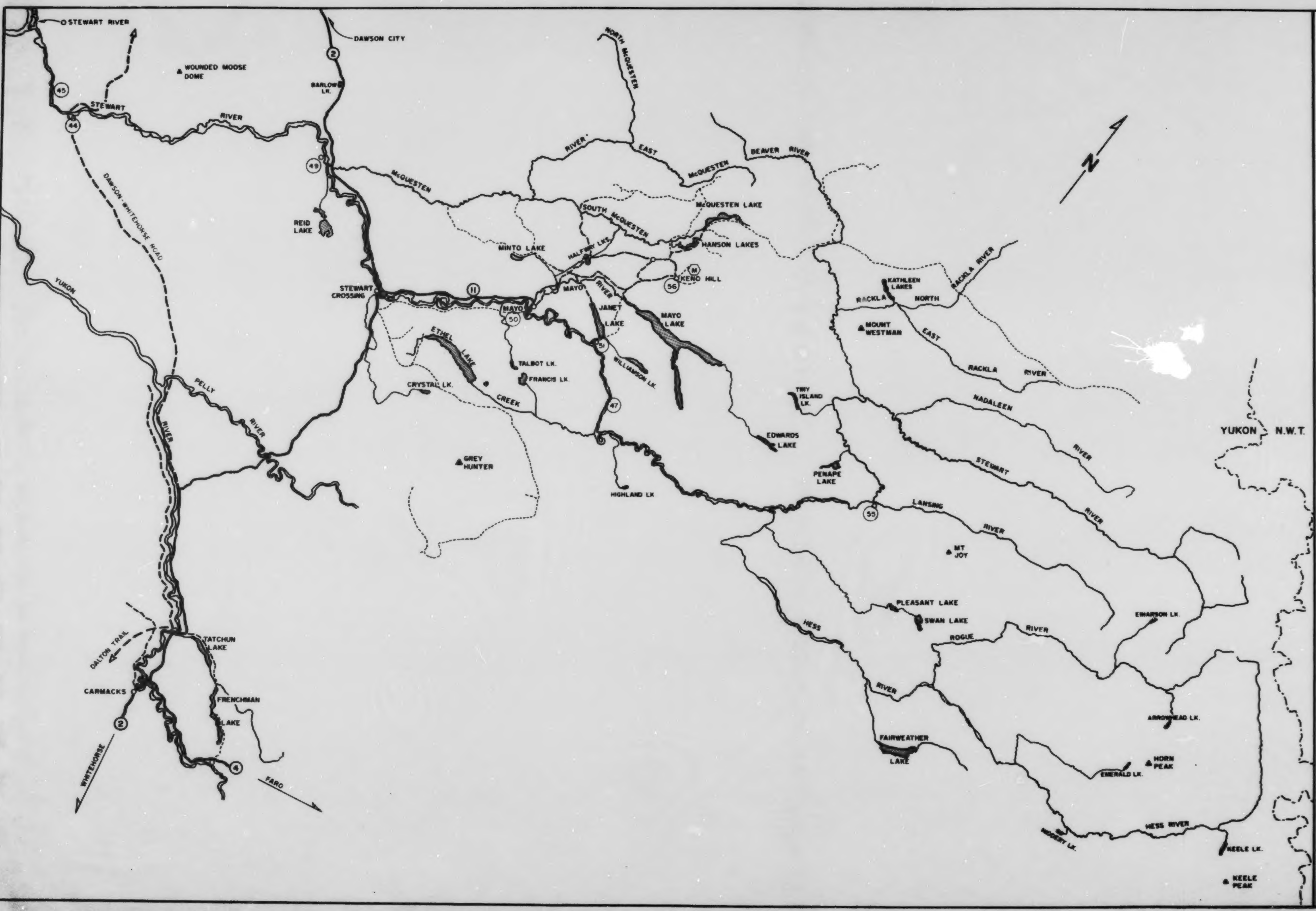
STEWART RIVER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

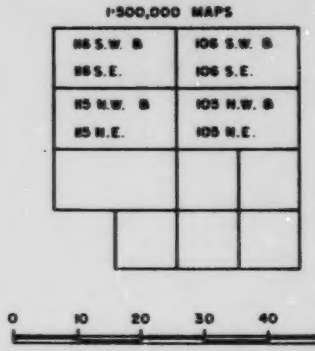
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 20 | FIGURE: 3

DRAWN BY: U. Müller


STEWART RIVER
WOUNDED MOOSE DOME
DAWSON CITY
BARLOW LK.
STEWART
RIVER
45
44
2
49
DAWSON-WHITEHORSE ROAD
REID LAKE
NORTH McQUESTEN
RIVER
EAST
McQUESTEN
BEAVER RIVER
McQUESTEN
SOUTH McQUESTEN
McQUESTEN LAKE
HANSON LAKES
MINTO LAKE
HALFWAY LKS.
KENO HILL
56
STEWART CROSSING
11
MAYO
50
MAYO
RIVER
JANET LAKE
MAYO LAKE
51
KATHLEEN LAKES
RACKLA
NORTH
RACKLA RIVER
MOUNT WESTMAN
EAST
RACKLA RIVER
NADALEEN
RIVER
YUKON
ETHEL LAKE
TALBOT LK.
FRANCIS LK.
WILLIAMSON LK.
CRYSTAL LK.
CREEK
47
TINY ISLAND LK.
EDWARDS LAKE
PELLY
RIVER
RIVER
GREY HUNTER
HIGHLAND LK.
PENAPE LAKE
STEWART
RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
55
LANSING
RIVER
MT JOY
PLEASANT LAKE
SWAN LAKE
HESS
ROGUE
RIVER
EINARSON LK.
RIVER
TATCHUN LAKE
DALTON TRAIL
CARMACKS
FRENCHMAN LAKE
2
4
WHITEHORSE
FARO
FAIRWEATHER LAKE
ARROWHEAD LK.
HORN PEAK
EMERALD LK.
HESS RIVER
MOOSE LK.
KEELE LK.
KEELE PEAK
N

YUKON


1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. &
116 S.E.
106 S.W. &
106 S.E.
115 N.W. &
115 N.E.
105 N.W. &
105 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km

STEWART RIVER

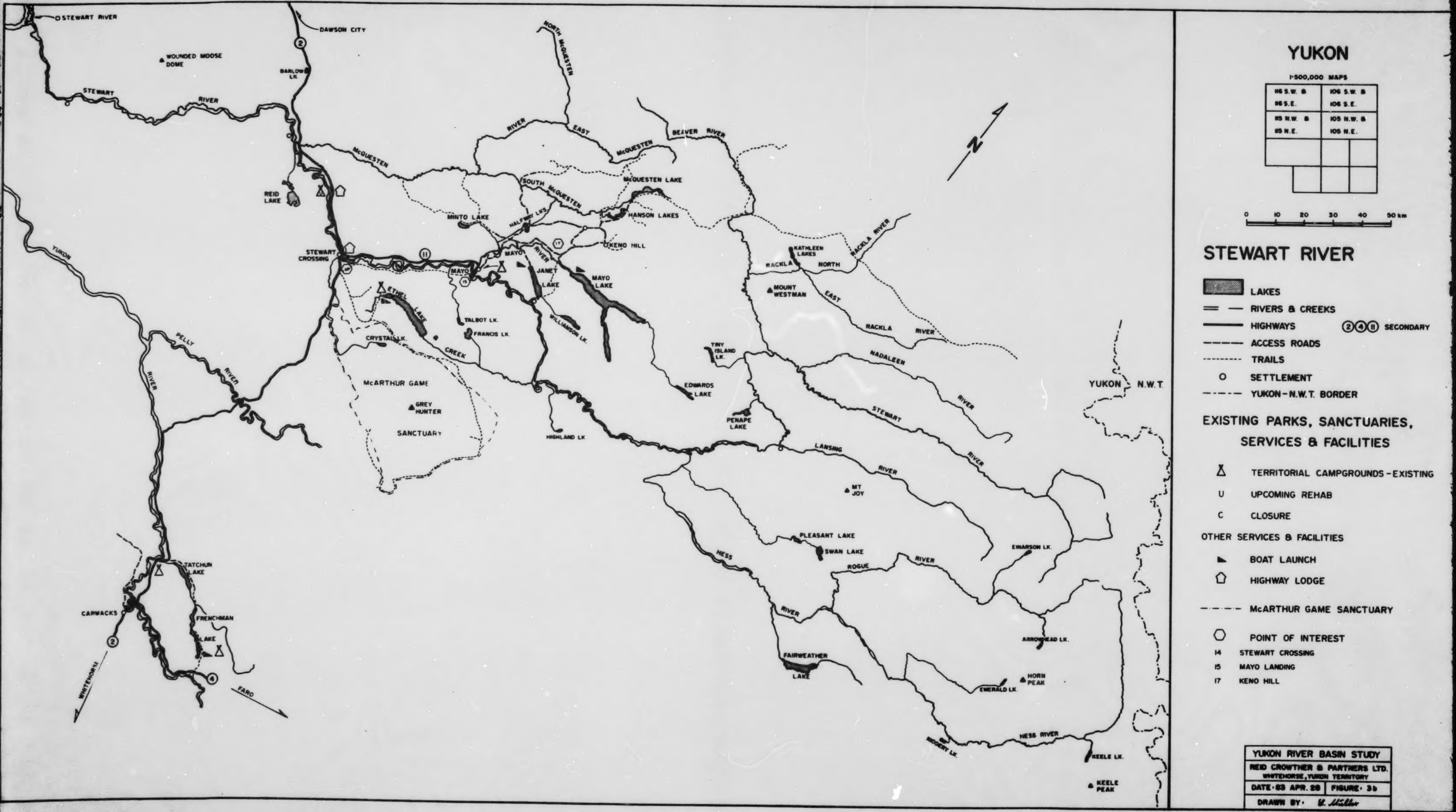
▨ LAKES
═ — RIVERS & CREEKS
━ HIGHWAYS ②④⑪ SECONDARY
- - - ACCESS ROADS
········ TRAILS
○ SETTLEMENT
-·-·- YUKON - N.W.T. BORDER

HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES

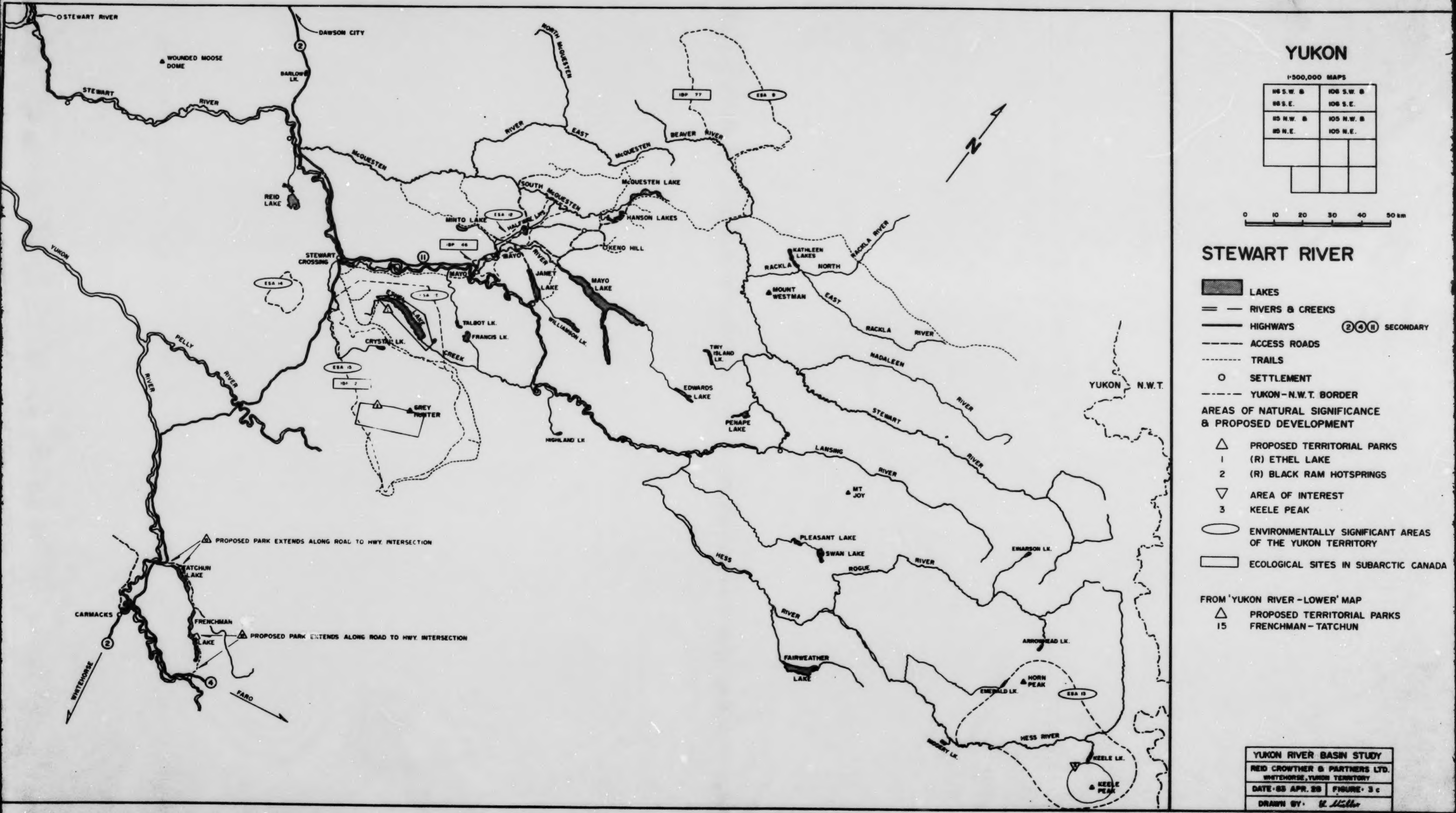
Ⓜ	MUSEUM
○	HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
44	SCROGGIE CREEK
45	MAZIE MAY RANCH
47	FRAZER FALLS
49	McQUESTEN
50	MAYO
51	GORDON LANDING
55	LANSING
56	KENO HILL

- - - - DALTON TRAIL
- - - - DAWSON-WHITEHORSE ROAD

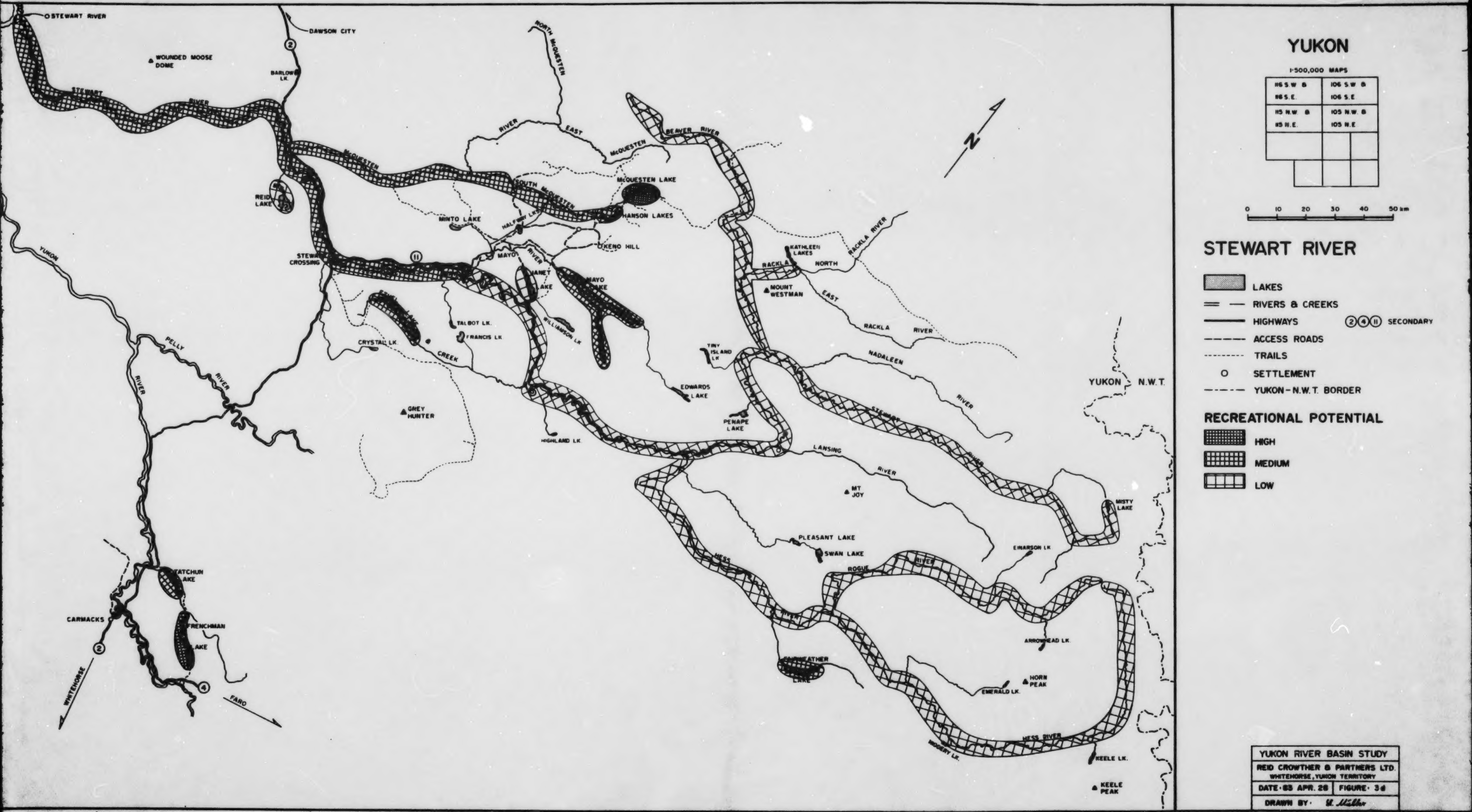
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE · 83 APR. 20 FIGURE · 3e
DRAWN BY · E. Müller


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
106 S.W. & 106 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
N
STEWART RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
② ④ ⑪ SECONDARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON-N.W.T. BORDER
EXISTING PARKS, SANCTUARIES, SERVICES & FACILITIES
TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUNDS-EXISTING
U UPCOMING REHAB
C CLOSURE
OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES
BOAT LAUNCH
HIGHWAY LODGE
McARTHUR GAME SANCTUARY
POINT OF INTEREST
14 STEWART CROSSING
15 MAYO LANDING
17 KENO HILL
STEWART RIVER
DAWSON CITY
WOUNDED MOOSE DOME
BARLOW LK.
STEWART RIVER
REID LAKE
McQUESTEN
NORTH McQUESTEN
RIVER
EAST
McQUESTEN
BEAVER RIVER
McQUESTEN LAKE
SOUTH McQUESTEN
MINTO LAKE
HALFWAY LKS.
HANSON LAKES
KENO HILL
STEWART CROSSING
MAYO
MAYO RIVER
JANET LAKE
MAYO LAKE
ETHEL LAKE
TALBOT LK.
FRANCIS LK.
WILLIAMSON LK.
CRYSTAL LK.
CREEK
McARTHUR GAME SANCTUARY
GREY HUNTER
YUKON
PELLY RIVER
RIVER
HIGHLAND LK.
TINY ISLAND LK.
EDWARDS LAKE
PENAPE LAKE
KATHLEEN LAKES
RACKLA
NORTH
RACKLA RIVER
MOUNT WESTMAN
EAST
RACKLA RIVER
NADALEEN RIVER
STEWART RIVER
LANSING RIVER
MT JOY
PLEASANT LAKE
SWAN LAKE
ROGUE RIVER
EINARSON LK.
HESS RIVER
ARROWHEAD LK.
FAIRWEATHER LAKE
HORN PEAK
EMERALD LK.
HESS RIVER
MOSERY LK.
KEELE LK.
KEELE PEAK
YUKON
N.W.T.
TATCHUN LAKE
CARMACKS
FRENCHMAN LAKE
WHITEHORSE
FARO

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 28
FIGURE: 3b
DRAWN BY: U. Müller


STEWART RIVER
DAWSON CITY
WOUNDED MOOSE DOME
BARLOW LK.
STEWART
RIVER
McQUESTEN
REID LAKE
YUKON
STEWART CROSSING
ESA 14
MINTO LAKE
ESA 12
HALFWAY LKS
IBP 46
MAYO
MAYO
RIVER
ETHEL LAKE
ESA 2
TALBOT LK.
FRANCIS LK.
CRYSTAL LK.
CREEK
ESA 15
IBP 2
GREY HUNTER
PELLY
RIVER
RIVER
HIGHLAND LK
NORTH McQUESTEN
RIVER
EAST
McQUESTEN
SOUTH McQUESTEN
McQUESTEN LAKE
HANSON LAKES
KENO HILL
JANET LAKE
MAYO LAKE
WILLIAMSON LK.
IBP 77
ESA 9
BEAVER
RIVER
N
KATHLEEN LAKES
RACKLA
NORTH
RACKLA RIVER
MOUNT WESTMAN
EAST
RACKLA
RIVER
TINY ISLAND LK.
EDWARDS LAKE
PENAPE LAKE
NADALEEN
RIVER
STEWART
RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
LANSING
RIVER
MT JOY
PLEASANT LAKE
SWAN LAKE
ROGUE
RIVER
EINARSON LK.
HESS
RIVER
FAIRWEATHER LAKE
ARROWHEAD LK.
EMERALD LK.
HORN PEAK
ESA 13
HESS RIVER
MOSERY LK.
KEELE LK.
KEELE PEAK
PROPOSED PARK EXTENDS ALONG ROAD TO HWY. INTERSECTION
TATCHUN LAKE
CARMACKS
FRENCHMAN
LAKE
PROPOSED PARK EXTENDS ALONG ROAD TO HWY. INTERSECTION
2
4
11
WHITEHORSE
FARO
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
106 S.W. & 106 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
STEWART RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
②④⑪ SECONDARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
O SETTLEMENT
YUKON - N.W.T. BORDER
AREAS OF NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
△ PROPOSED TERRITORIAL PARKS
1 (R) ETHEL LAKE
2 (R) BLACK RAM HOTSPRINGS
▽ AREA OF INTEREST
3 KEELE PEAK
ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
ECOLOGICAL SITES IN SUBARCTIC CANADA
FROM 'YUKON RIVER - LOWER' MAP
△ PROPOSED TERRITORIAL PARKS
15 FRENCHMAN - TATCHUN

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 20
FIGURE: 3 c
DRAWN BY: U. Müller

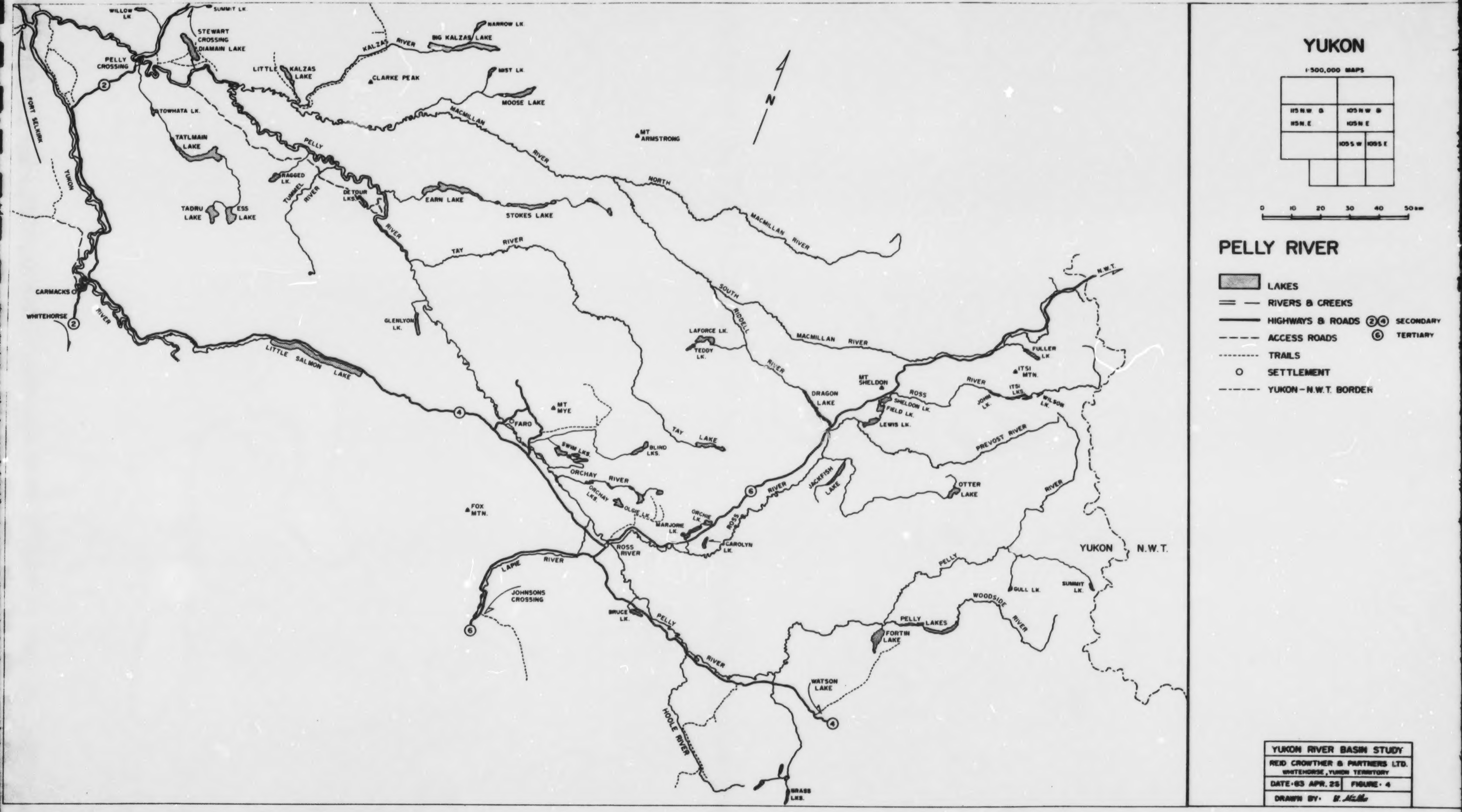

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
106 S.W. & 106 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
STEWART RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS
②④⑪ SECONDARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - N.W.T. BORDER
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
N
STEWART RIVER
DAWSON CITY
WOUNDED MOOSE DOME
BARLOW LK.
STEWART
RIVER
REID LAKE
McQUESTEN
NORTH McQUESTEN
RIVER
EAST
McQUESTEN
BEAVER RIVER
McQUESTEN LAKE
SOUTH McQUESTEN
HANSON LAKES
MINTO LAKE
HALFWAY LKS.
KENO HILL
STEWART CROSSING
MAYO
RIVER
JANET LAKE
MAYO LAKE
TALBOT LK.
FRANCIS LK.
WILLIAMSON LK.
CRYSTAL LK.
CREEK
YUKON
PELLY
RIVER
RIVER
GREY HUNTER
HIGHLAND LK.
TINY ISLAND LK.
EDWARDS LAKE
PENAPE LAKE
KATHLEEN LAKES
RACKLA
NORTH
RACKLA RIVER
MOUNT WESTMAN
EAST
RACKLA RIVER
NADALEEN
RIVER
STEWART
RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
LANSING
RIVER
MT JOY
MISTY LAKE
PLEASANT LAKE
SWAN LAKE
EINARSON LK.
HESS
ROGUE
RIVER
RIVER
ARROWHEAD LK.
LAKE
HORN PEAK
EMERALD LK.
HESS RIVER
MCCREERY LK.
KEELE LK.
KEELE PEAK
TATCHUN LAKE
CARMACKS
FRENCHMAN LAKE
WHITEHORSE
FARO

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 28
FIGURE: 3d

DRAWN BY: U. Müller

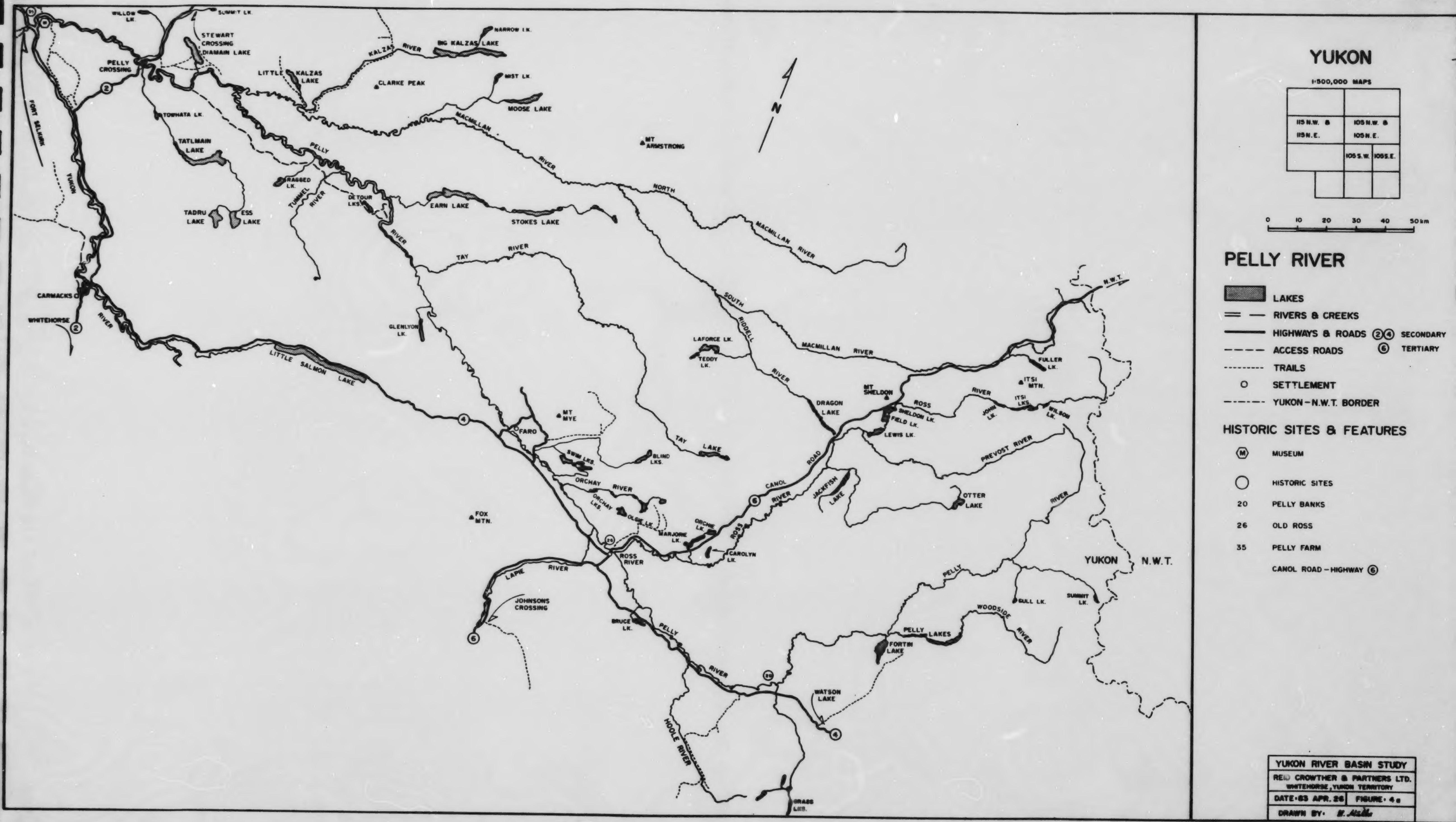

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E
105 N W & 105 N E
105 S W
105 S E
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
PELLY RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
② ④ SECONDARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - N.W.T. BORDER
N
WILLOW LK.
SUMMIT LK.
STEWART CROSSING
DIAMAIN LAKE
PELLY CROSSING
NARROW LK.
KALZAS RIVER
BIG KALZAS LAKE
LITTLE KALZAS LAKE
CLARKE PEAK
MIST LK.
MOOSE LAKE
FORT SELKIRK
TOWHATA LK.
TATLMAIN LAKE
MACMILLAN RIVER
MT ARMSTRONG
PELLY
YUKON
RAGGED LK.
TUMMEL RIVER
DETOUR LKS.
EARN LAKE
STOKES LAKE
NORTH MACMILLAN RIVER
TADRU LAKE
ESS LAKE
RIVER
TAY RIVER
CARMACKS
WHITEHORSE
RIVER
SOUTH MACMILLAN RIVER
GLENLYON LK.
LAFORCE LK.
TEDDY LK.
RIDDELL RIVER
N.W.T.
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
FULLER LK.
MT SHELDON
ITSI MTN.
ROSS RIVER
ITSI LKS.
WILSON LK.
JOHN LK.
DRAGON LAKE
SHELDON LK.
FIELD LK.
LEWIS LK.
MT MYE
FARO
TAY LAKE
SWIM LKS.
BLIND LKS.
PREVOST RIVER
ORCHAY RIVER
JACKFISH LAKE
ROSS RIVER
OTTER LAKE
RIVER
ORCHAY LKS.
OLGIE LK.
FOX MTN.
MARJORIE LK.
ORCHIE LK.
CAROLYN LK.
ROSS RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
LAPIE RIVER
PELLY
JOHNSONS CROSSING
GULL LK.
SUMMIT LK.
BRUCE LK.
PELLY
WOODSIDE RIVER
PELLY LAKES
FORTIN LAKE
RIVER
WATSON LAKE
HOOLE RIVER
BRASS LKS.
2
2
4
4
6
6

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

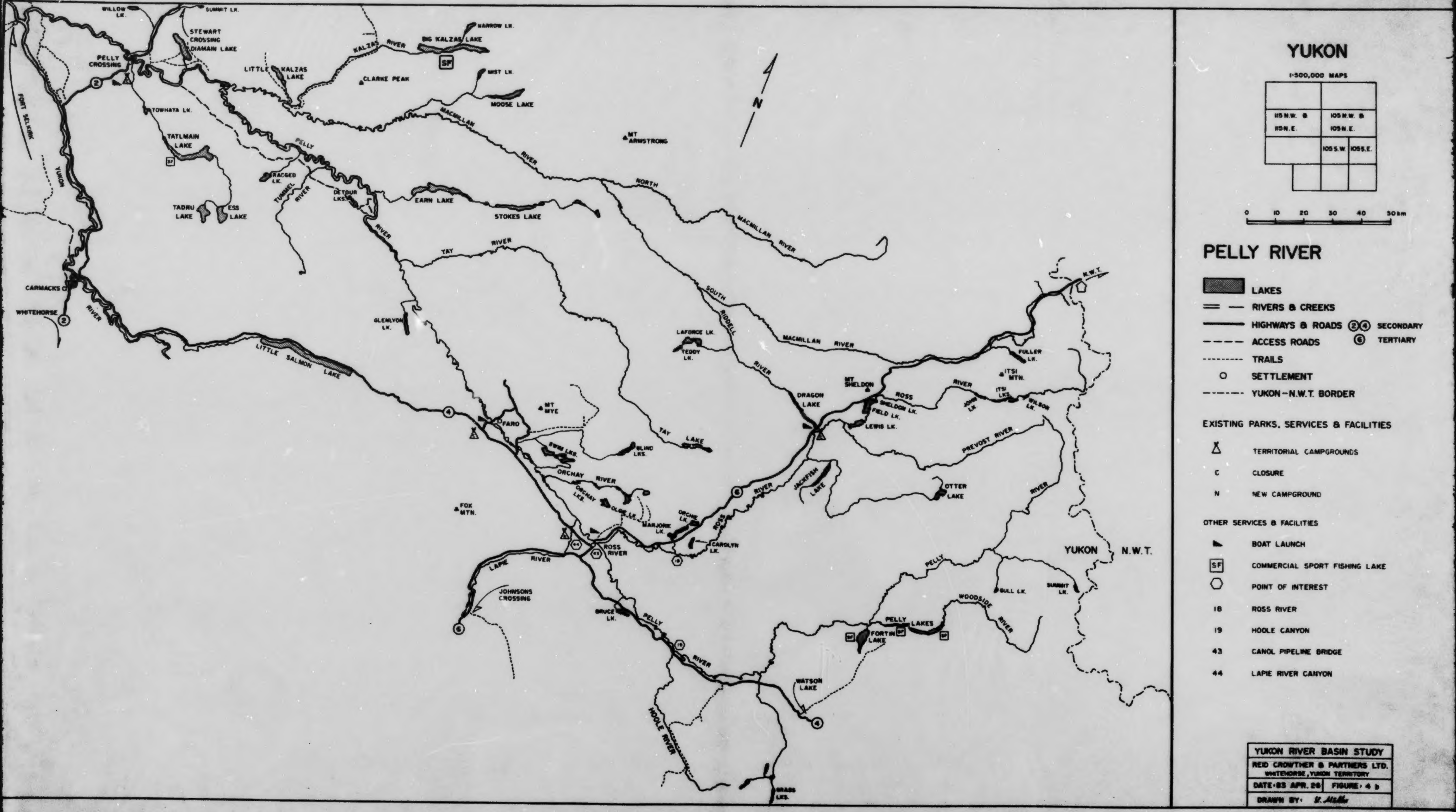
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 25
FIGURE · 4

DRAWN BY · B. Mielke


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
PELLY RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS ②④ SECONDARY
ACCESS ROADS ⑥ TERTIARY
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON – N.W.T. BORDER
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
MUSEUM
HISTORIC SITES
20 PELLY BANKS
26 OLD ROSS
35 PELLY FARM
CANOL ROAD – HIGHWAY ⑥
N
WILLOW LK.
SUMMIT LK.
STEWART CROSSING
DIAMAIN LAKE
NARROW LK.
PELLY CROSSING
KALZAS RIVER
BIG KALZAS LAKE
LITTLE KALZAS LAKE
CLARKE PEAK
MIST LK.
MOOSE LAKE
FORT SELKIRK
TOWHATA LK.
TATLMAIN LAKE
MACMILLAN RIVER
MT ARMSTRONG
PELLY
YUKON
RAGGED LK.
TUMMEL RIVER
DETOUR LKS.
EARN LAKE
STOKES LAKE
NORTH MACMILLAN RIVER
TADRU LAKE
ESS LAKE
RIVER
TAY RIVER
CARMACKS
WHITEHORSE
RIVER
GLENLYON LK.
SOUTH
MACMILLAN RIVER
LAFORCE LK.
TEDDY LK.
RIDDELL RIVER
N.W.T.
FULLER LK.
ITSI MTN.
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
MT SHELDON
DRAGON LAKE
ROSS
RIVER
ITSI LKS.
JOHN LK.
WILSON LK.
SHELDON LK.
FIELD LK.
LEWIS LK.
MT MYE
FARO
TAY LAKE
PREVOST RIVER
SWIM LKS.
BLIND LKS.
CANOL ROAD
ORCHAY RIVER
JACKFISH LAKE
ORCHAY LKS.
OTTER LAKE
RIVER
FOX MTN.
OLGIE LK.
ORCHIE LK.
ROSS
RIVER
MARJORIE LK.
CAROLYN LK.
ROSS RIVER
YUKON N.W.T.
LAPIE RIVER
PELLY
JOHNSONS CROSSING
GULL LK.
SUMMIT LK.
WOODSIDE RIVER
BRUCE LK.
PELLY LAKES
FORTIN LAKE
PELLY RIVER
WATSON LAKE
HOOLE RIVER
GRASS LKS.
② ④ ⑥ 20 26 35 M

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE · 83 APR. 26 FIGURE · 4 e
DRAWN BY · W. Abl


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
PELLY RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
② ④ SECONDARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
○ SETTLEMENT
YUKON – N.W.T. BORDER
EXISTING PARKS, SERVICES & FACILITIES
TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUNDS
C CLOSURE
N NEW CAMPGROUND
OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES
BOAT LAUNCH
SF COMMERCIAL SPORT FISHING LAKE
POINT OF INTEREST
18 ROSS RIVER
19 HOOLE CANYON
43 CANOL PIPELINE BRIDGE
44 LAPIE RIVER CANYON
N
WILLOW LK.
SUMMIT LK.
STEWART CROSSING
DIAMAIN LAKE
PELLY CROSSING
FORT SELKIRK
YUKON
NARROW LK.
BIG KALZAS LAKE
KALZAS RIVER
SF
LITTLE KALZAS LAKE
CLARKE PEAK
MIST LK.
MOOSE LAKE
TOWHATA LK.
TATLMAIN LAKE
MACMILLAN RIVER
MT ARMSTRONG
PELLY
RAGGED LK.
TUMMEL RIVER
DETOUR LKS.
TADRU LAKE
ESS LAKE
EARN LAKE
STOKES LAKE
NORTH MACMILLAN RIVER
RIVER
TAY RIVER
CARMACKS
WHITEHORSE
RIVER
GLENLYON LK.
SOUTH MACMILLAN RIVER
N.W.T.
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
LAFORCE LK.
TEDDY LK.
RIDDELL RIVER
FULLER LK.
ITSI MTN.
MT SHELDON
DRAGON LAKE
ROSS RIVER
ITSI LKS.
JOHN LK.
WILSON LK.
SHELDON LK.
FIELD LK.
LEWIS LK.
MT MYE
FARO
TAY LAKE
SWIM LKS.
BLIND LKS.
PREVOST RIVER
ORCHAY RIVER
ORCHAY LKS.
OLGIE LK.
JACKFISH LAKE
OTTER LAKE
RIVER
FOX MTN.
MARJORIE LK.
ORCHIE LK.
ROSS RIVER
CAROLYN LK.
ROSS RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
LAPIE RIVER
JOHNSONS CROSSING
PELLY
GULL LK.
SUMMIT LK.
WOODSIDE RIVER
BRUCE LK.
PELLY RIVER
PELLY LAKES
FORTIN LAKE
WATSON LAKE
HOOLE RIVER
GRASS LKS.
2
4
6
18
19
43
44

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 26 FIGURE: 4 b

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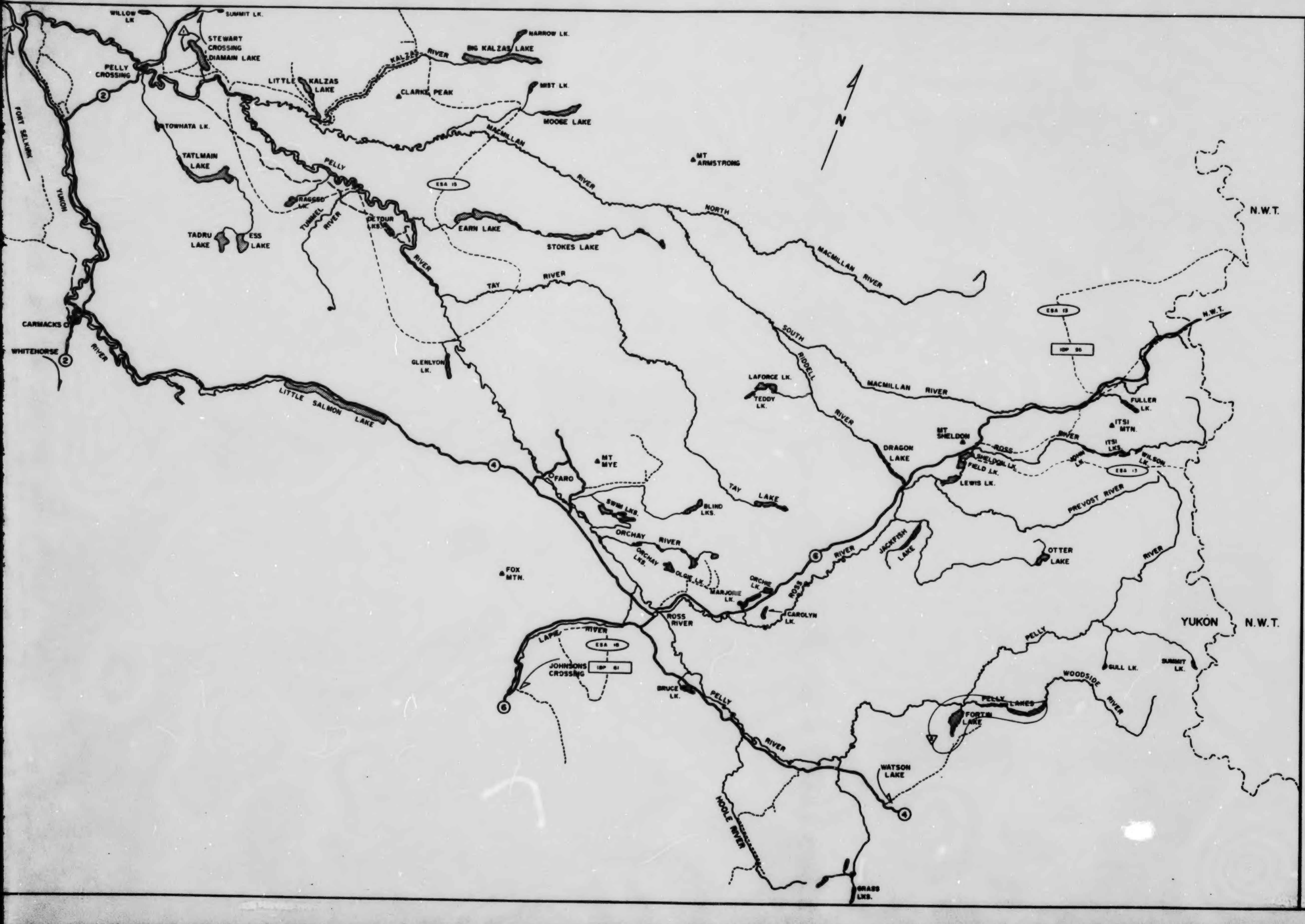
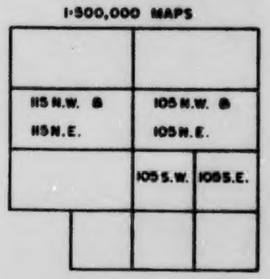

WILLOW LK.
SUMMIT LK.
STEWART CROSSING
DIAMAIN LAKE
NARROW LK.
KALZAS RIVER
BIG KALZAS LAKE
PELLY CROSSING
LITTLE KALZAS LAKE
CLARKE PEAK
MIST LK.
MOOSE LAKE
FORT SELKIRK
TOWHATA LK.
TATLMAIN LAKE
MACMILLAN RIVER
N
MT ARMSTRONG
PELLY
ESA 15
YUKON
RAGGED LK.
TUMMEL RIVER
DETOUR LKS.
EARN LAKE
NORTH MACMILLAN RIVER
N.W.T.
TADRU LAKE
ESS LAKE
STOKES LAKE
RIVER
TAY RIVER
ESA 13
CARMACKS
WHITEHORSE
RIVER
SOUTH
IBP 20
N.W.T.
GLENLYON LK.
LAFORCE LK.
TEDDY LK.
RIDDELL
MACMILLAN RIVER
FULLER LK.
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
RIVER
ITSI MTN.
MT SHELDON
RIVER
DRAGON LAKE
ROSS
SHELDON LK.
FIELD LK.
ITSI LKS.
JOHN LK.
WILSON LK.
ESA 17
LEWIS LK.
MT MYE
FARO
TAY
LAKE
BLIND LKS.
SWIM LKS.
PREVOST RIVER
ORCHAY RIVER
ORCHAY LKS.
OLGIE LK.
JACKFISH LAKE
OTTER LAKE
RIVER
FOX MTN.
MARJORIE LK.
ORCHIE LK.
RIVER
ROSS
CAROLYN LK.
ROSS RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
LAPIE
RIVER
ESA 16
IBP 61
PELLY
JOHNSONS CROSSING
BRUCE LK.
GULL LK.
SUMMIT LK.
WOODSIDE
RIVER
PELLY LAKES
FORTIN LAKE
PELLY
RIVER
WATSON LAKE
HOOLE RIVER
GRASS LKS.
②
④
⑥

YUKON

1:300,000 MAPS


115 N.W. &
115 N.E.
105 N.W. &
105 N.E.
105 S.W.
105 S.E.

0 10 20 30 40 50 km

PELLY RIVER

▨	LAKES
═ —	RIVERS & CREEKS
━━━	HIGHWAYS & ROADS ② ④ SECONDARY ⑥ TERTIARY
- - -	ACCESS ROADS
········	TRAILS
○	SETTLEMENT
—·—·—	YUKON-N.W.T. BORDER

AREAS OF NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

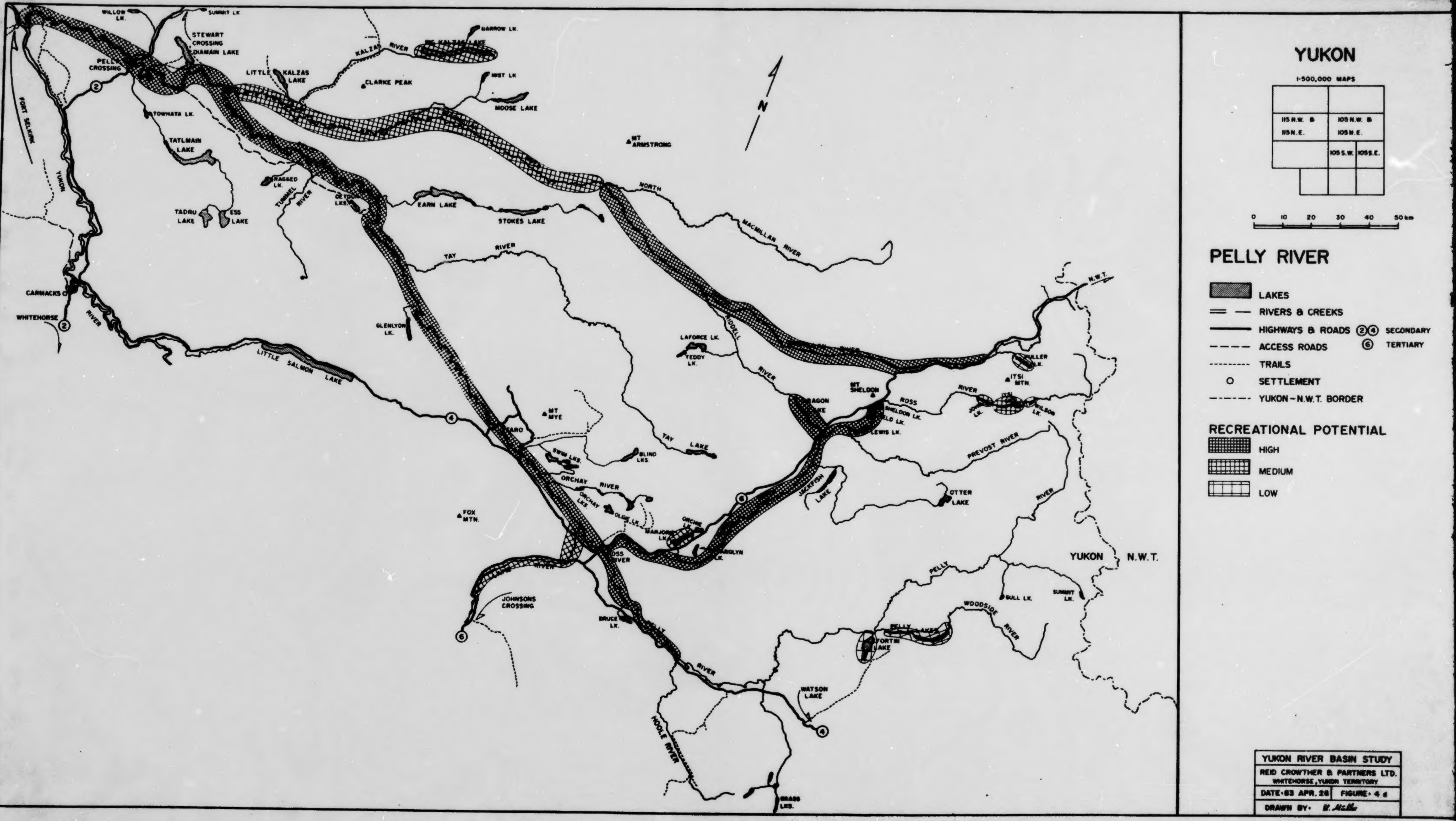
△	PROPOSED TERRITORIAL PARK
1	DIAMAIN LAKE
▽	AREA OF INTEREST
2	FORTIN AND PELLY LAKES
⬭	ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
▭	ECOLOGICAL SITES IN SUBARCTIC CANADA

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 26
FIGURE: 4 c

DRAWN BY:



YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
PELLY RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
② ④ SECONDARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - N.W.T. BORDER
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
N
WILLOW LK.
SUMMIT LK.
STEWART CROSSING
DIAMAIN LAKE
PELLY CROSSING
FORT SELKIRK
YUKON
KALZAS RIVER
NARROW LK.
LITTLE KALZAS LAKE
CLARKE PEAK
MIST LK.
MOOSE LAKE
TOWHATA LK.
TATLMAIN LAKE
MT ARMSTRONG
RAGGED LK.
TUMMEL RIVER
DETOUR LKS.
TADRU LAKE
ESS LAKE
EARN LAKE
STOKES LAKE
NORTH MACMILLAN RIVER
TAY RIVER
CARMACKS
WHITEHORSE
RIVER
GLENLYON LK.
LAFORCE LK.
TEDDY LK.
RIDDELL RIVER
N.W.T.
FULLER LK.
ITSI MTN.
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
MT SHELDON
ROSS RIVER
SHELDON LK.
FIELD LK.
LEWIS LK.
WILSON LK.
MT MYE
FARO
SWIM LKS.
BLIND LKS.
TAY LAKE
PREVOST RIVER
ORCHAY RIVER
ORCHAY LKS.
JACKFISH LAKE
OTTER LAKE
FOX MTN.
OLGIE LK.
MARJORIE LK.
ORCHIE LK.
CAROLYN LK.
ROSS RIVER
YUKON
N.W.T.
JOHNSONS CROSSING
PELLY
BULL LK.
SUMMIT LK.
WOODSIDE RIVER
BRUCE LK.
PELLY LAKES
FORTIN LAKE
RIVER
WATSON LAKE
HOOLE RIVER
GRASS LKS.

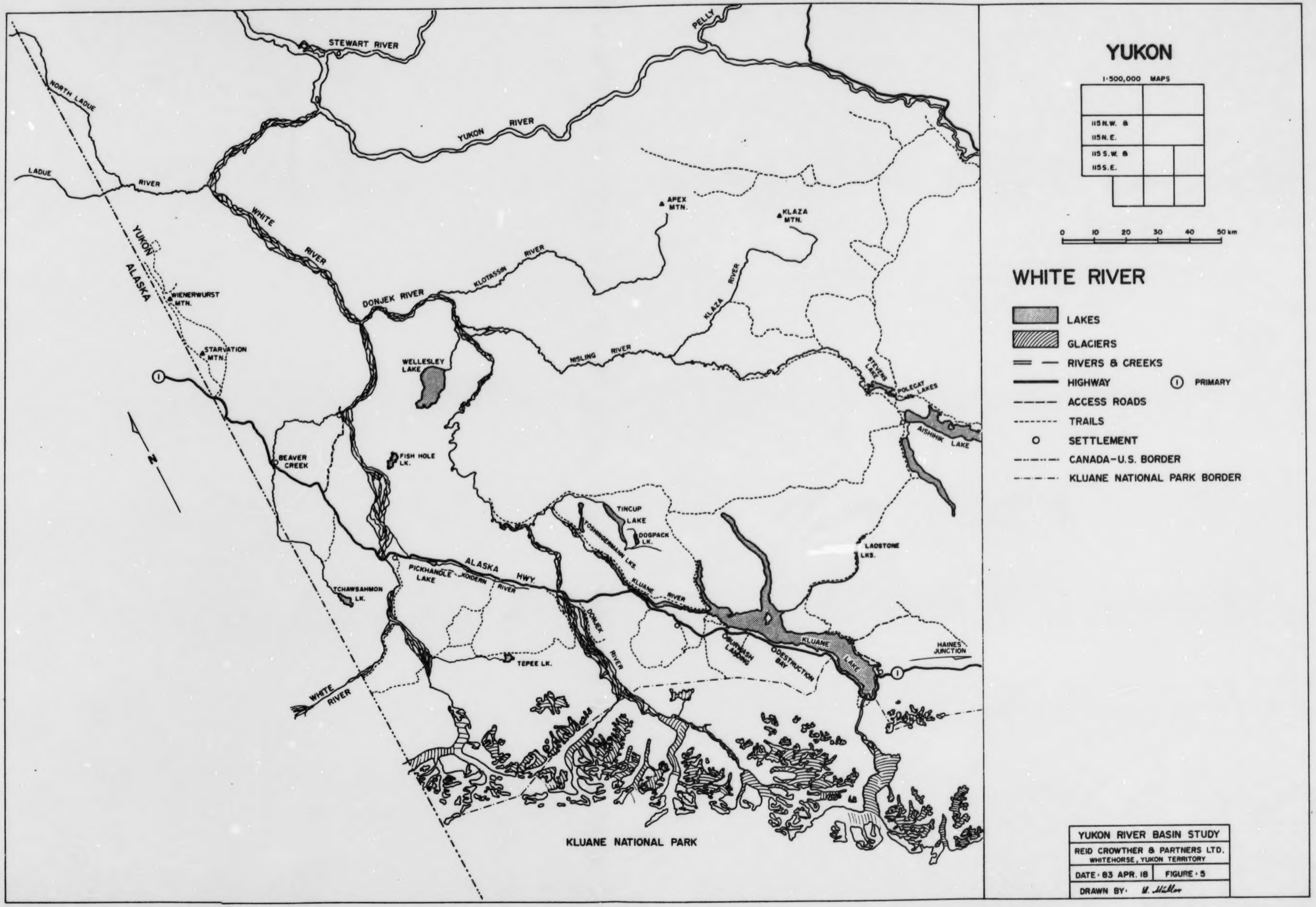
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE· 83 APR. 26 | FIGURE· 4 d

DRAWN BY·

WHITE RIVER


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
WHITE RIVER
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAY
① PRIMARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK BORDER
STEWART RIVER
PELLY
YUKON RIVER
NORTH LADUE
LADUE RIVER
YUKON
ALASKA
N
WHITE RIVER
APEX MTN.
KLAZA MTN.
KLOTASSIN RIVER
KLAZA RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
WIENERWURST MTN.
STARVATION MTN.
WELLESLEY LAKE
NISLING RIVER
STEVENS LAKE
POLECAT LAKES
AISHIHIK LAKE
BEAVER CREEK
FISH HOLE LK.
TINCUP LAKE
DOGPACK LK.
TOBINGERMANN LKS.
LADSTONE LKS.
ALASKA HWY.
PICKHANDLE LAKE
KOIDERN RIVER
TCHAWSAHMON LK.
KLUANE RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
TEPEE LK.
BURWASH LANDING
DESTRUCTION BAY
KLUANE LAKE
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITE RIVER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK

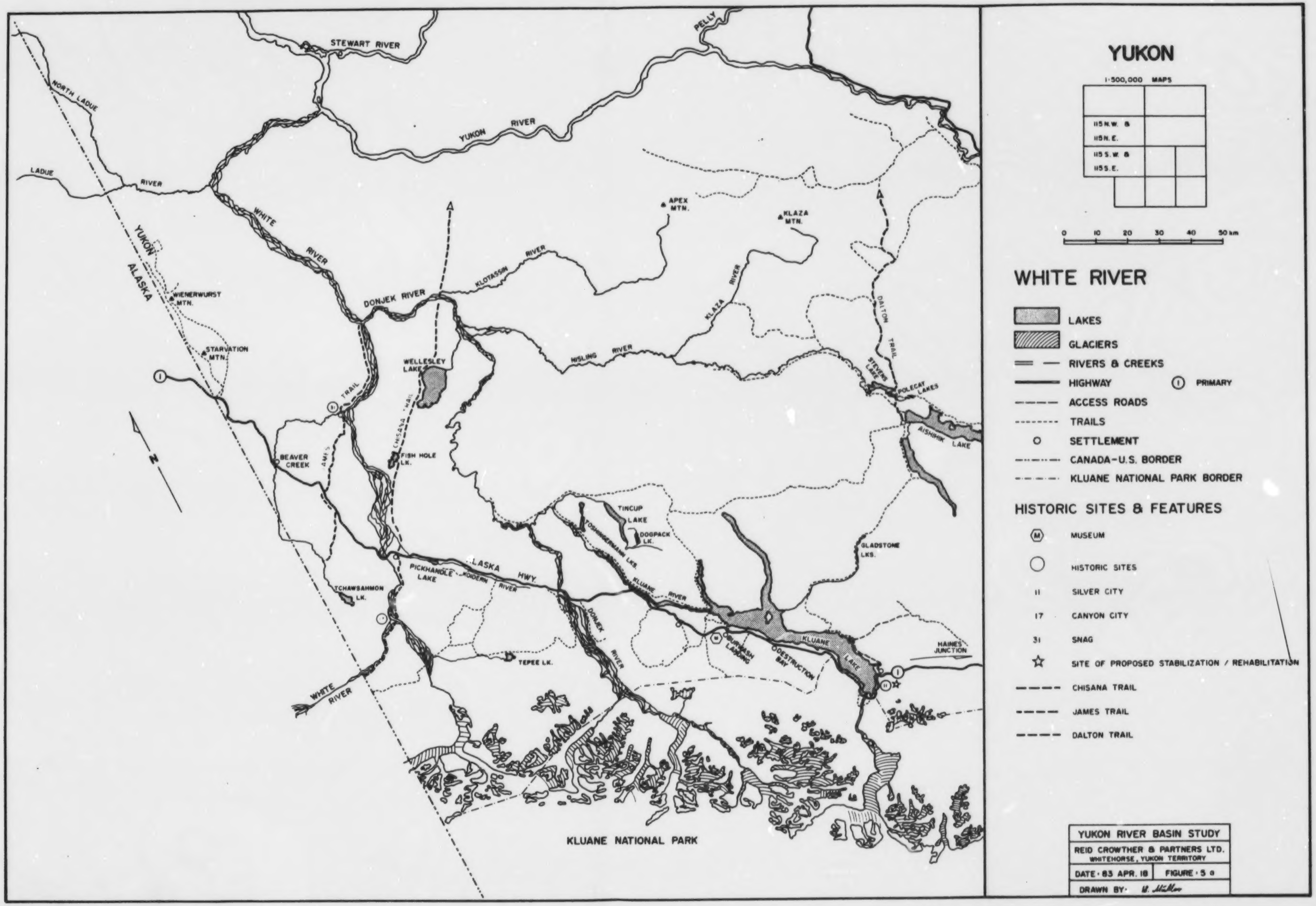
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 18

FIGURE · 5

DRAWN BY · U. Müller


STEWART RIVER
PELLY
YUKON RIVER
NORTH LADUE
LADUE
RIVER
WHITE
RIVER
YUKON
ALASKA
WIENERWURST MTN.
STARVATION MTN.
APEX MTN.
KLAZA MTN.
KLOTASSIN RIVER
KLAZA RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
NISLING RIVER
DALTON TRAIL
STEVENS LAKES
POLECAT LAKES
AISHIHIK LAKE
WELLESLEY LAKE
CHISANA TRAIL
FISH HOLE LK.
TRAIL
AMES TRAIL
BEAVER CREEK
N
TINCUP LAKE
DOGPACK LK.
GLADSTONE LKS.
PICKHANDLE LAKE
KOIDERN RIVER
ALASKA HWY.
TCHAWSAHMON LK.
KUSAWAK LKS.
KLUANE RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
TEPEE LK.
BURWASH LANDING
DESTRUCTION BAY
KLUANE LAKE
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITE RIVER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
WHITE RIVER
▨ LAKES
▨ GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAY
PRIMARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK BORDER
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
MUSEUM
HISTORIC SITES
11 SILVER CITY
17 CANYON CITY
31 SNAG
☆ SITE OF PROPOSED STABILIZATION / REHABILITATION
CHISANA TRAIL
JAMES TRAIL
DALTON TRAIL

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 18
FIGURE · 5 a

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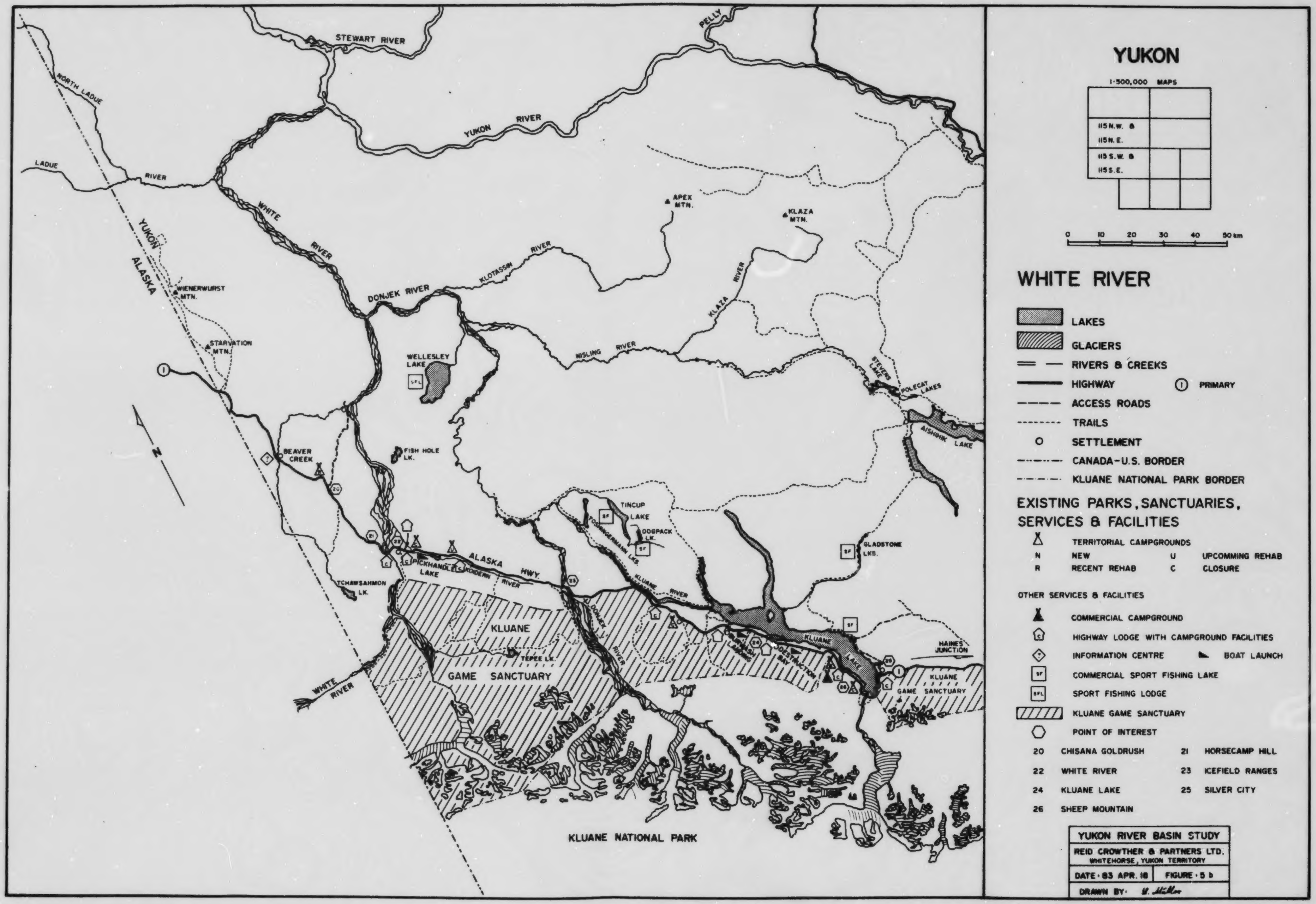
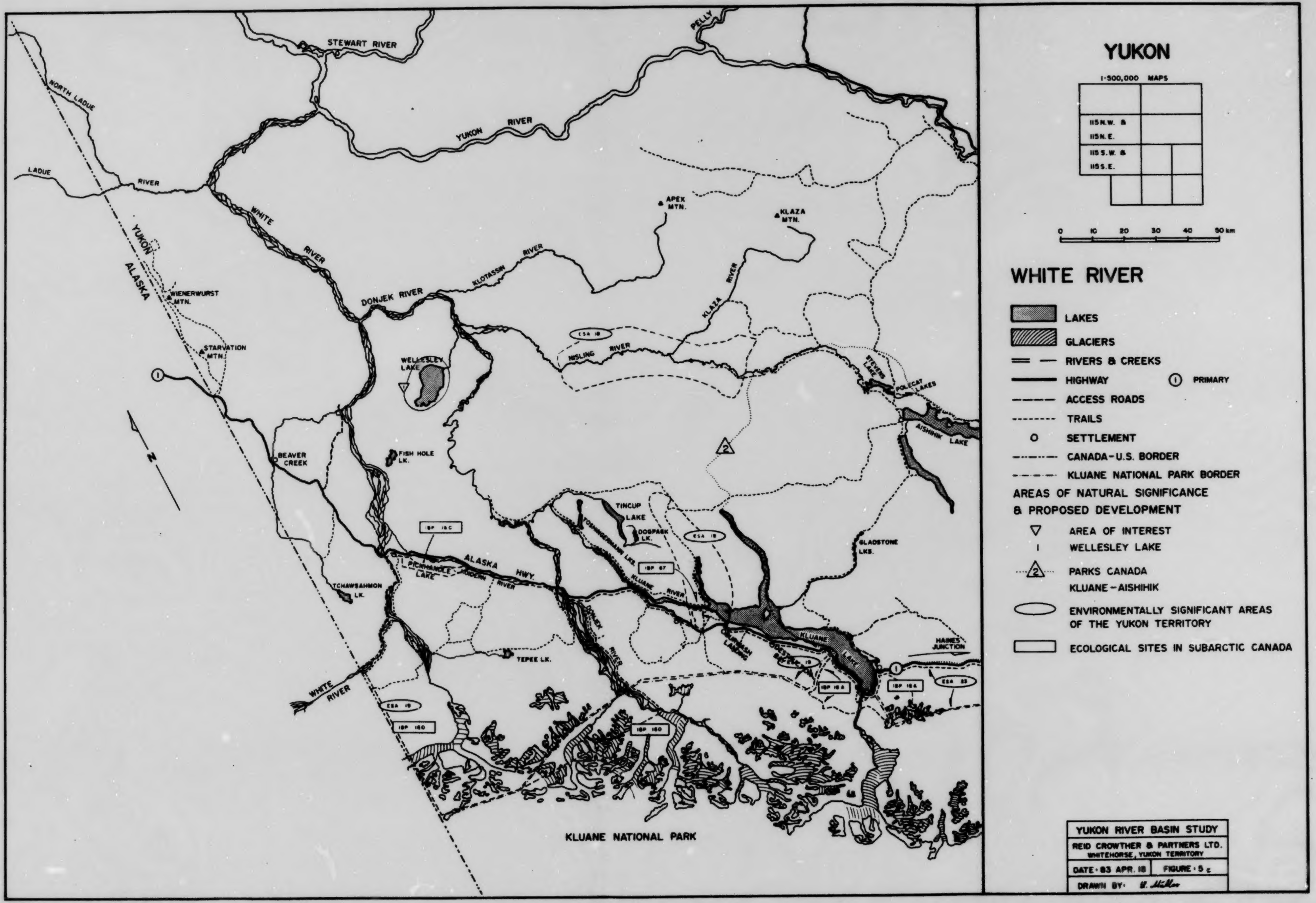

STEWART RIVER
PELLY
NORTH LADUE
LADUE
RIVER
YUKON RIVER
YUKON
ALASKA
WHITE RIVER
WIENERWURST MTN.
STARVATION MTN.
APEX MTN.
KLAZA MTN.
KLAZA RIVER
KLOTASSIN RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
NISLING RIVER
WELLESLEY LAKE
SFL
STEVENS LAKE
POLECAT LAKES
AISHIHIK LAKE
N
1
BEAVER CREEK
20
FISH HOLE LK.
TINCUP LAKE
DOGPACK LK.
TOSHINGERMANN LKS.
SF
GLADSTONE LKS.
21
22
C
PICKHANDLE LAKE
KOIDERN RIVER
ALASKA HWY.
23
TCHAWSAHMON LK.
KLUANE RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
KLUANE
GAME SANCTUARY
TEPEE LK.
WHITE RIVER
BURWASH LANDING
24
DESTRUCTION BAY
KLUANE LAKE
25
26
HAINES JUNCTION
KLUANE GAME SANCTUARY
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
WHITE RIVER
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAY
1 PRIMARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK BORDER
EXISTING PARKS, SANCTUARIES, SERVICES & FACILITIES
TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUNDS
N NEW
U UPCOMMING REHAB
R RECENT REHAB
C CLOSURE
OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES
COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUND
HIGHWAY LODGE WITH CAMPGROUND FACILITIES
INFORMATION CENTRE
BOAT LAUNCH
COMMERCIAL SPORT FISHING LAKE
SPORT FISHING LODGE
KLUANE GAME SANCTUARY
POINT OF INTEREST
20 CHISANA GOLDRUSH
21 HORSECAMP HILL
22 WHITE RIVER
23 ICEFIELD RANGES
24 KLUANE LAKE
25 SILVER CITY
26 SHEEP MOUNTAIN

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE · 83 APR. 18
FIGURE · 5 b
DRAWN BY · U. Müller

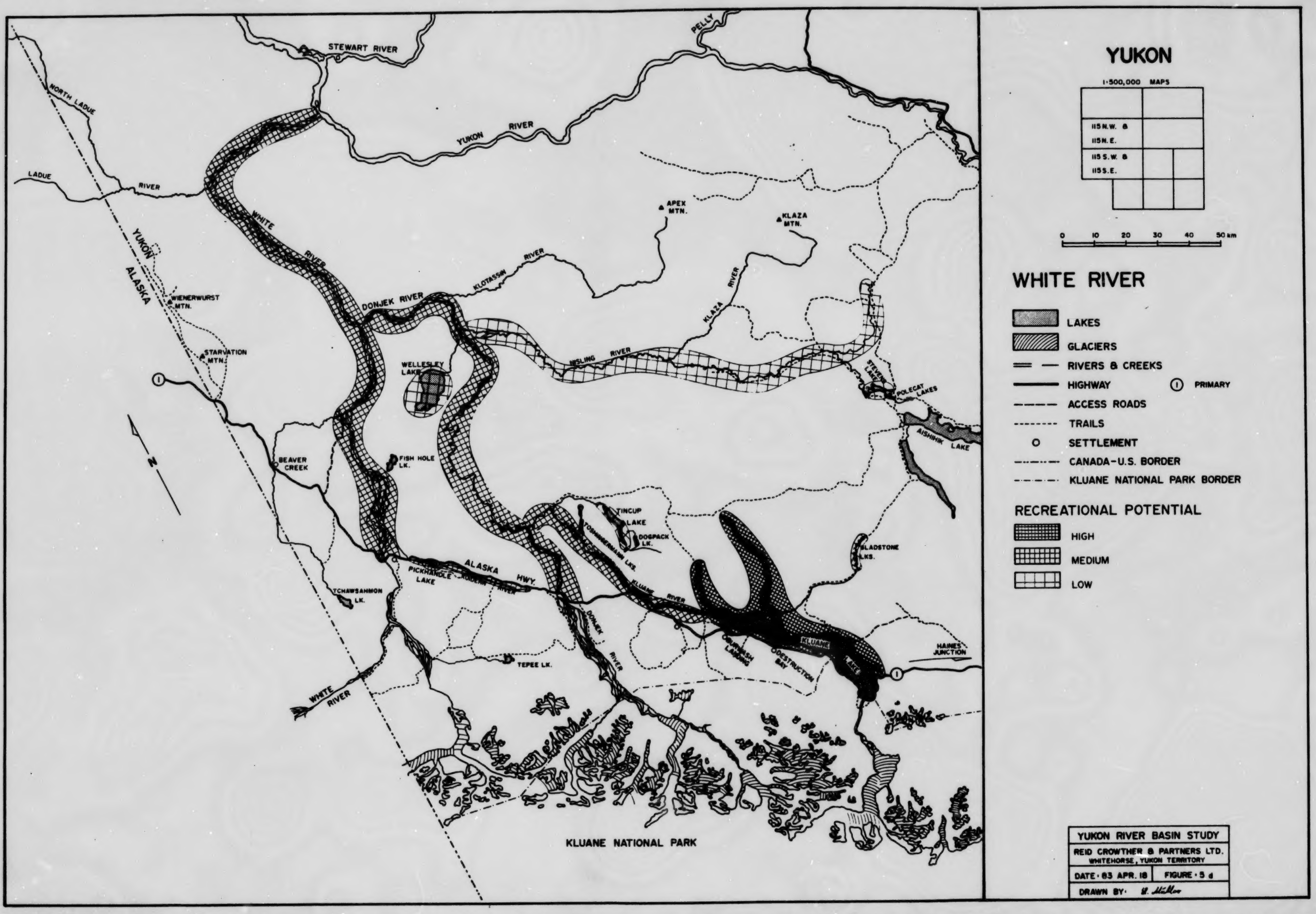

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
WHITE RIVER
▨ LAKES
▨ GLACIERS
═ ─ RIVERS & CREEKS
━ HIGHWAY
① PRIMARY
– – ACCESS ROADS
- - - TRAILS
○ SETTLEMENT
CANADA-U.S. BORDER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK BORDER
AREAS OF NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
▽ AREA OF INTEREST
I WELLESLEY LAKE
△2 PARKS CANADA
KLUANE - AISHIHIK
ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
ECOLOGICAL SITES IN SUBARCTIC CANADA
STEWART RIVER
PELLY
YUKON RIVER
NORTH LADUE
LADUE RIVER
WHITE RIVER
YUKON
ALASKA
WIENERWURST MTN.
STARVATION MTN.
N
APEX MTN.
KLAZA MTN.
KLOTASSIN RIVER
KLAZA RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
ESA 18
NISLING RIVER
WELLESLEY LAKE
STEVENS LAKE
POLECAT LAKES
AISHIHIK LAKE
2
BEAVER CREEK
FISH HOLE LK.
TINCUP LAKE
DOGPASK LK.
ESA 19
GLADSTONE LKS.
IBP 16C
TOSHINGERMANN LKS.
IBP 87
ALASKA HWY.
PICKHANDLE LAKE
KOIDERN RIVER
KLUANE RIVER
TCHAWSAHMON LK.
DONJEK RIVER
BURWASH LANDING
KLUANE LAKE
DESTRUCTION BAY
ESA 19
HAINES JUNCTION
IBP 16A
IBP 16A
ESA 23
TEPEE LK.
WHITE RIVER
ESA 19
IBP 16D
IBP 16D
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 18 FIGURE · 5 c

DRAWN BY · U. Müller


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
WHITE RIVER
▨ LAKES
▨ GLACIERS
═ ─ RIVERS & CREEKS
━━ HIGHWAY
① PRIMARY
— — — ACCESS ROADS
------- TRAILS
○ SETTLEMENT
-··-··- CANADA-U.S. BORDER
-·-·-·- KLUANE NATIONAL PARK BORDER
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
▦ HIGH
▦ MEDIUM
▦ LOW
STEWART RIVER
PELLY
YUKON RIVER
NORTH LADUE
LADUE RIVER
YUKON
ALASKA
WHITE RIVER
APEX MTN.
KLAZA MTN.
KLOTASSIN RIVER
KLAZA RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
WIENERWURST MTN.
STARVATION MTN.
WELLESLEY LAKE
NISLING RIVER
STEVENS LAKE
POLECAT LAKES
AISHIHIK LAKE
N
BEAVER CREEK
FISH HOLE LK.
TINCUP LAKE
DOGPACK LK.
TOSHINGERMANN LKS.
GLADSTONE LKS.
ALASKA HWY.
PICKHANDLE LAKE
KOIDERN RIVER
KLUANE RIVER
TCHAWSAHMON LK.
DONJEK RIVER
TEPEE LK.
BURWASH LANDING
DESTRUCTION BAY
KLUANE LAKE
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITE RIVER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK

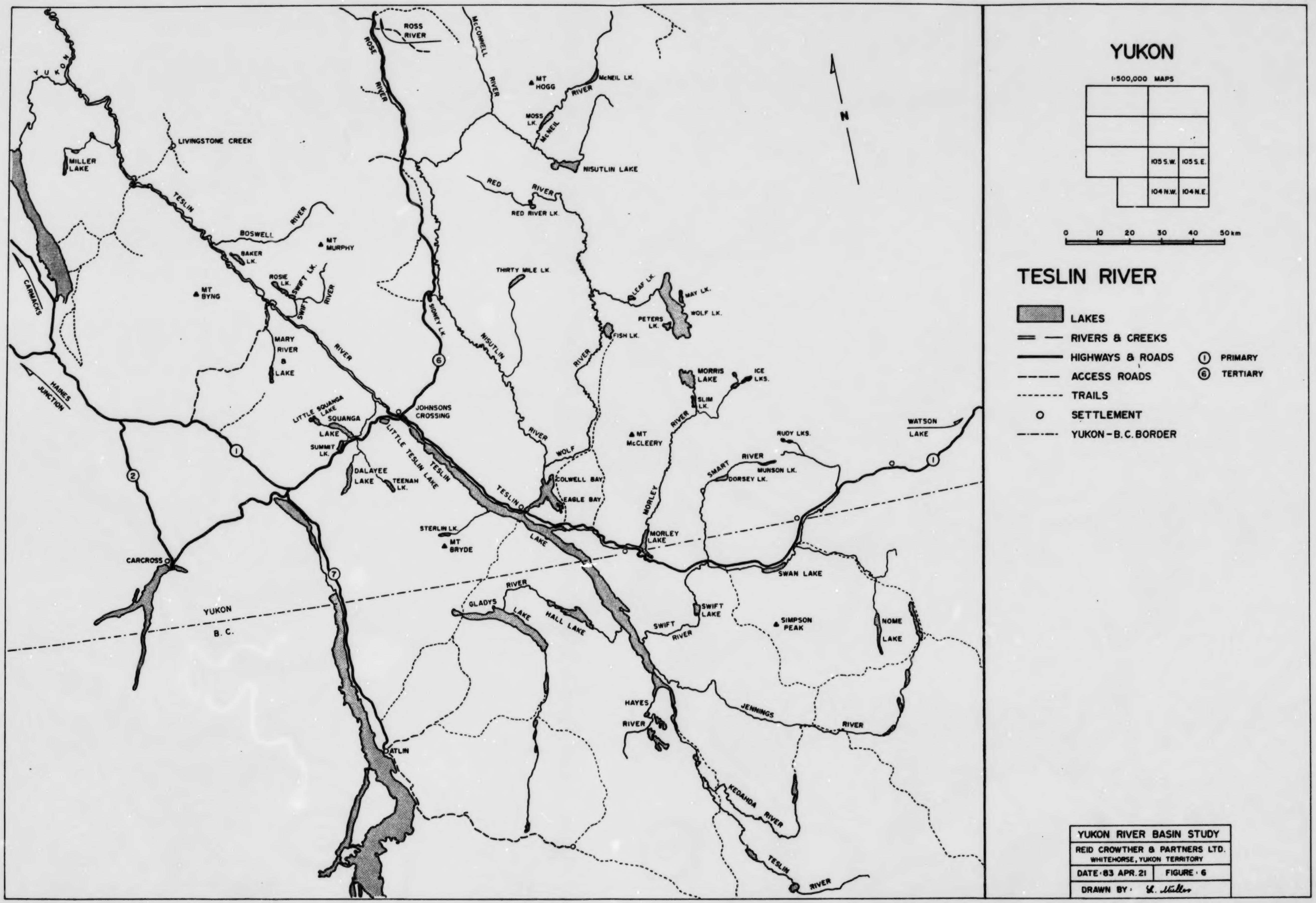
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 18
FIGURE · 5 d

DRAWN BY · G. Müller

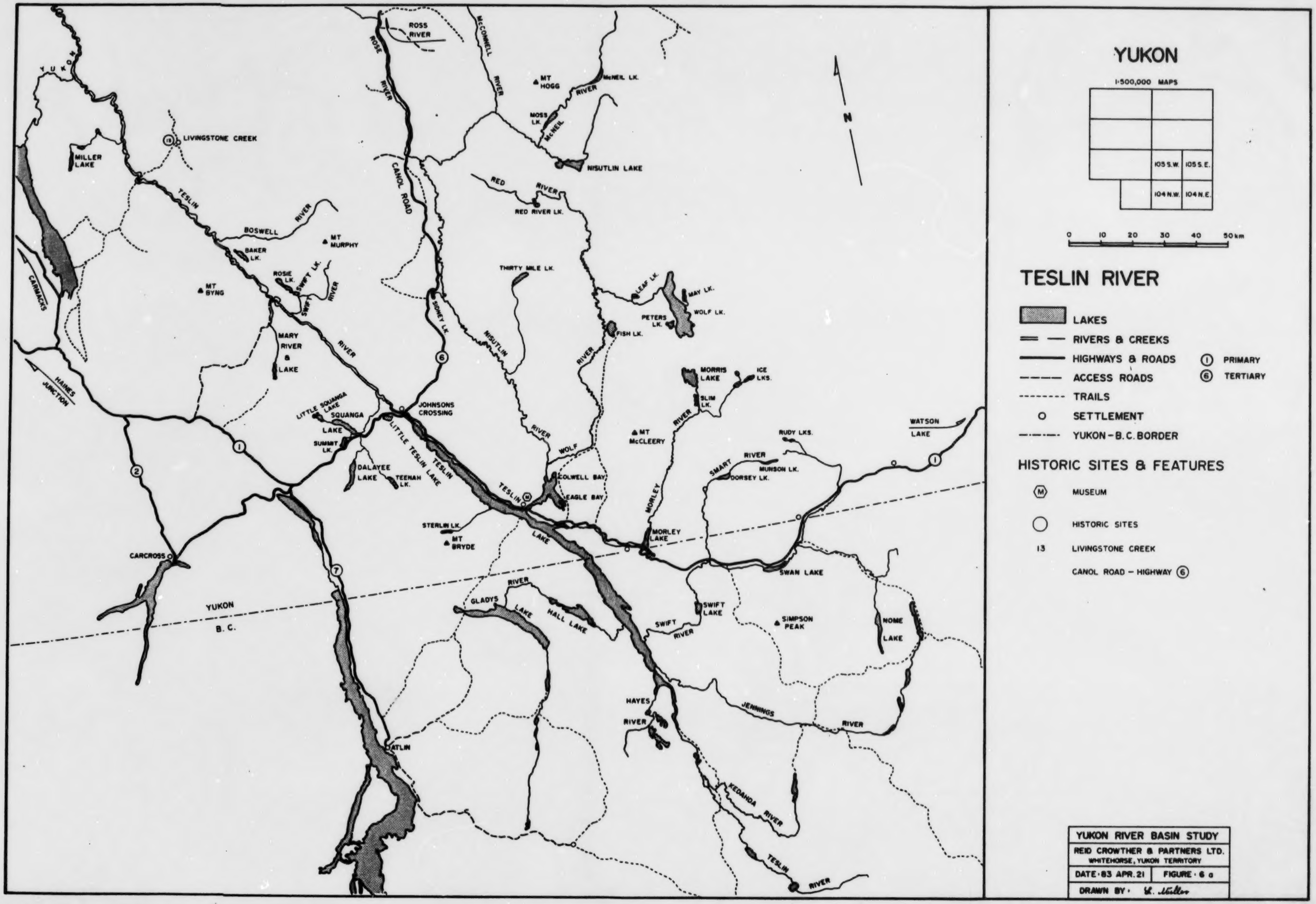
TESLIN RIVER


YUKON
LIVINGSTONE CREEK
MILLER LAKE
TESLIN
BOSWELL RIVER
MT MURPHY
BAKER LK.
ROSIE LK.
SWIFT LK.
SWIFT RIVER
MT BYNG
CARMACKS
MARY RIVER & LAKE
RIVER
HAINES JUNCTION
ROSS RIVER
ROSE RIVER
McCONNELL RIVER
MT HOGG
McNEIL LK.
RIVER
MOSS LK.
McNEIL
NISUTLIN LAKE
RED RIVER
RED RIVER LK.
THIRTY MILE LK.
SOMEY LK.
NISUTLIN
RIVER
LEAF LK.
MAY LK.
PETERS LK.
WOLF LK.
FISH LK.
MORRIS LAKE
ICE LKS.
SLIM LK.
MT McCLEERY
RIVER
WOLF
JOHNSONS CROSSING
LITTLE SQUANGA LAKE
SQUANGA LAKE
SUMMIT LK.
DALAYEE LAKE
TEENAH LK.
LITTLE TESLIN LAKE
TESLIN
TESLIN
COLWELL BAY
EAGLE BAY
MORLEY
MORLEY LAKE
SMART RIVER
MUNSON LK.
DORSEY LK.
RUDY LKS.
WATSON LAKE
SWAN LAKE
STERLIN LK.
MT BRYDE
LAKE
CARCROSS
YUKON
B.C.
GLADYS LAKE
RIVER
HALL LAKE
SWIFT LAKE
SWIFT RIVER
SIMPSON PEAK
NOME LAKE
HAYES RIVER
JENNINGS RIVER
ATLIN
KEDAHDA RIVER
TESLIN RIVER
N
1
2
6
7
1
YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km

TESLIN RIVER

▨	LAKES
═ —	RIVERS & CREEKS
━━	HIGHWAYS & ROADS ① PRIMARY ⑥ TERTIARY
——	ACCESS ROADS
-------	TRAILS
○	SETTLEMENT
-·-·-	YUKON - B.C. BORDER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE · 83 APR. 21 FIGURE · 6
DRAWN BY ·

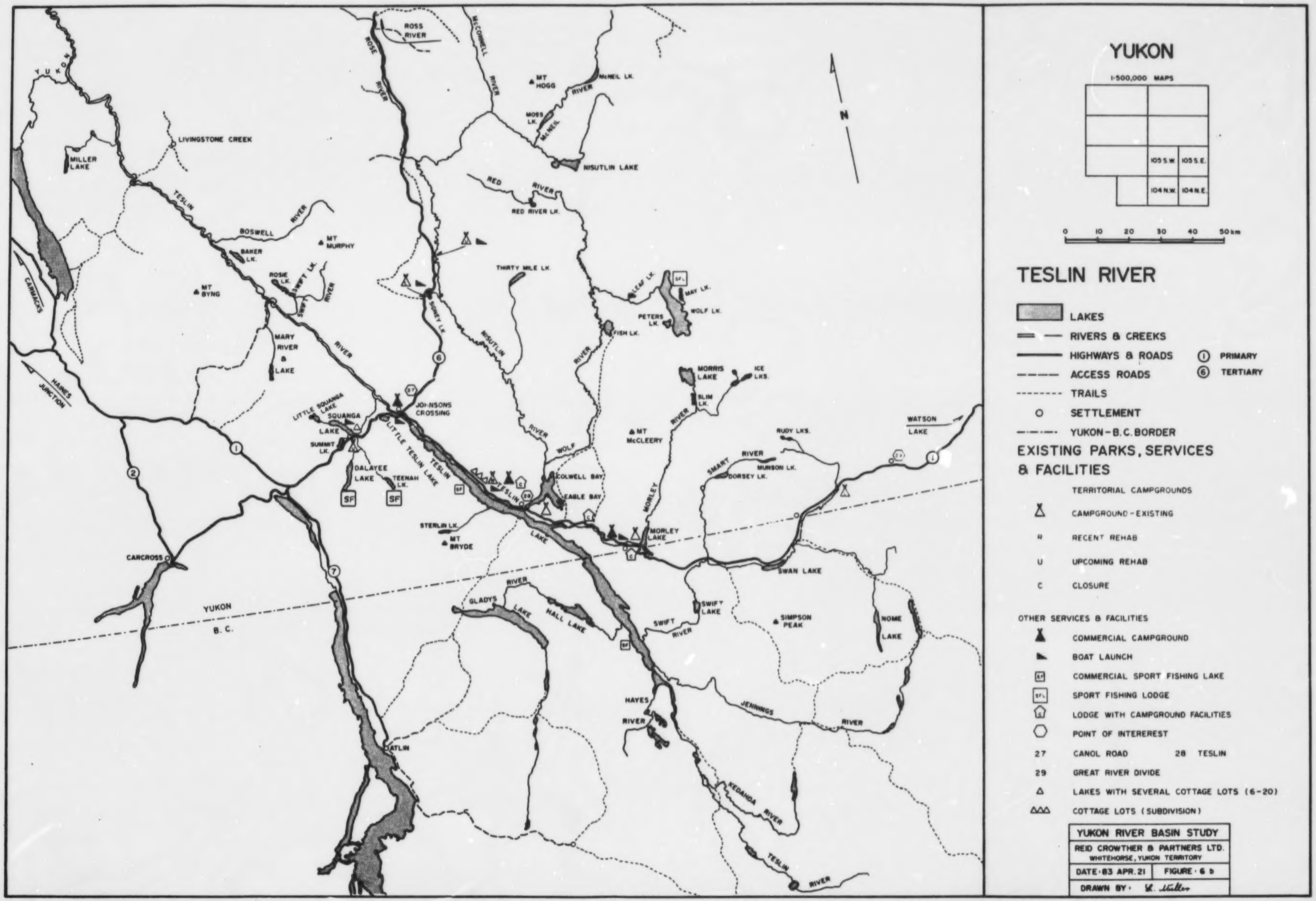

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
TESLIN RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
① PRIMARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - B.C. BORDER
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
MUSEUM
HISTORIC SITES
13 LIVINGSTONE CREEK
CANOL ROAD - HIGHWAY ⑥
N
YUKON
ROSS RIVER
ROSE RIVER
McCONNELL RIVER
MT HOGG
McNEIL LK.
McNEIL RIVER
MOSS LK.
NISUTLIN LAKE
LIVINGSTONE CREEK
MILLER LAKE
CANOL ROAD
TESLIN RIVER
BOSWELL RIVER
MT MURPHY
BAKER LK.
RED RIVER
RED RIVER LK.
THIRTY MILE LK.
ROSIE LK.
SWIFT LK.
SWIFT RIVER
CARMACKS
MT BYNG
SIDNEY LK.
NISUTLIN RIVER
LEAF LK.
MAY LK.
WOLF LK.
PETERS LK.
FISH LK.
MARY RIVER & LAKE
HAINES JUNCTION
MORRIS LAKE
ICE LKS.
SLIM LK.
JOHNSONS CROSSING
LITTLE SQUANGA LAKE
SQUANGA LAKE
SUMMIT LK.
LITTLE TESLIN LAKE
WOLF RIVER
MT McCLEERY
WATSON LAKE
RUDY LKS.
SMART RIVER
MUNSON LK.
DORSEY LK.
DALAYEE LAKE
TEENAH LK.
COLWELL BAY
EAGLE BAY
TESLIN
MORLEY RIVER
MORLEY LAKE
STERLIN LK.
MT BRYDE
TESLIN LAKE
CARCROSS
SWAN LAKE
YUKON
B.C.
GLADYS RIVER
GLADYS LAKE
HALL LAKE
SWIFT LAKE
SWIFT RIVER
SIMPSON PEAK
NOME LAKE
HAYES RIVER
JENNINGS RIVER
ATLIN
KEDAHDA RIVER
TESLIN RIVER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 21
FIGURE · 6 a

DRAWN BY · L. Muller


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
① PRIMARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - B.C. BORDER
EXISTING PARKS, SERVICES & FACILITIES
TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUNDS
CAMPGROUND - EXISTING
R RECENT REHAB
U UPCOMING REHAB
C CLOSURE
OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES
COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUND
BOAT LAUNCH
COMMERCIAL SPORT FISHING LAKE
SPORT FISHING LODGE
LODGE WITH CAMPGROUND FACILITIES
POINT OF INTEREREST
27 CANOL ROAD
28 TESLIN
29 GREAT RIVER DIVIDE
LAKES WITH SEVERAL COTTAGE LOTS (6-20)
COTTAGE LOTS (SUBDIVISION)
N
YUKON
ROSS RIVER
ROSE RIVER
McCONNELL RIVER
MT HOGG
McNEIL LK.
RIVER
MOSS LK.
McNEIL
NISUTLIN LAKE
LIVINGSTONE CREEK
MILLER LAKE
TESLIN
RED RIVER
RED RIVER LK.
BOSWELL RIVER
MT MURPHY
BAKER LK.
ROSIE LK.
SWIFT LK.
SWIFT RIVER
MT BYNG
THIRTY MILE LK.
LEAF LK.
SFL
MAY LK.
WOLF LK.
PETERS LK.
FISH LK.
CARMACKS
SIDNEY LK.
NISUTLIN
RIVER
MARY RIVER & LAKE
⑥
RIVER
MORRIS LAKE
ICE LKS.
SLIM LK.
HAINES JUNCTION
27
JOHNSONS CROSSING
LITTLE SQUANGA LAKE
SQUANGA LAKE
MT McCLEERY
RIVER
WOLF
MORLEY RIVER
WATSON LAKE
RUDY LKS.
SUMMIT LK.
①
LITTLE TESLIN LAKE
TESLIN
SMART RIVER
MUNSON LK.
DORSEY LK.
29
①
DALAYEE LAKE
TEENAH LK.
②
SF
SF
SF
28
COLWELL BAY
EAGLE BAY
C
C
STERLIN LK.
MT BRYDE
MORLEY LAKE
CARCROSS
⑦
SWAN LAKE
TESLIN LAKE
YUKON
B.C.
RIVER
GLADYS LAKE
HALL LAKE
SWIFT LAKE
SIMPSON PEAK
NOME LAKE
SWIFT RIVER
SF
HAYES RIVER
JENNINGS RIVER
ATLIN
KEDAHDA RIVER
TESLIN RIVER

TESLIN RIVER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 21 | FIGURE · 6 b

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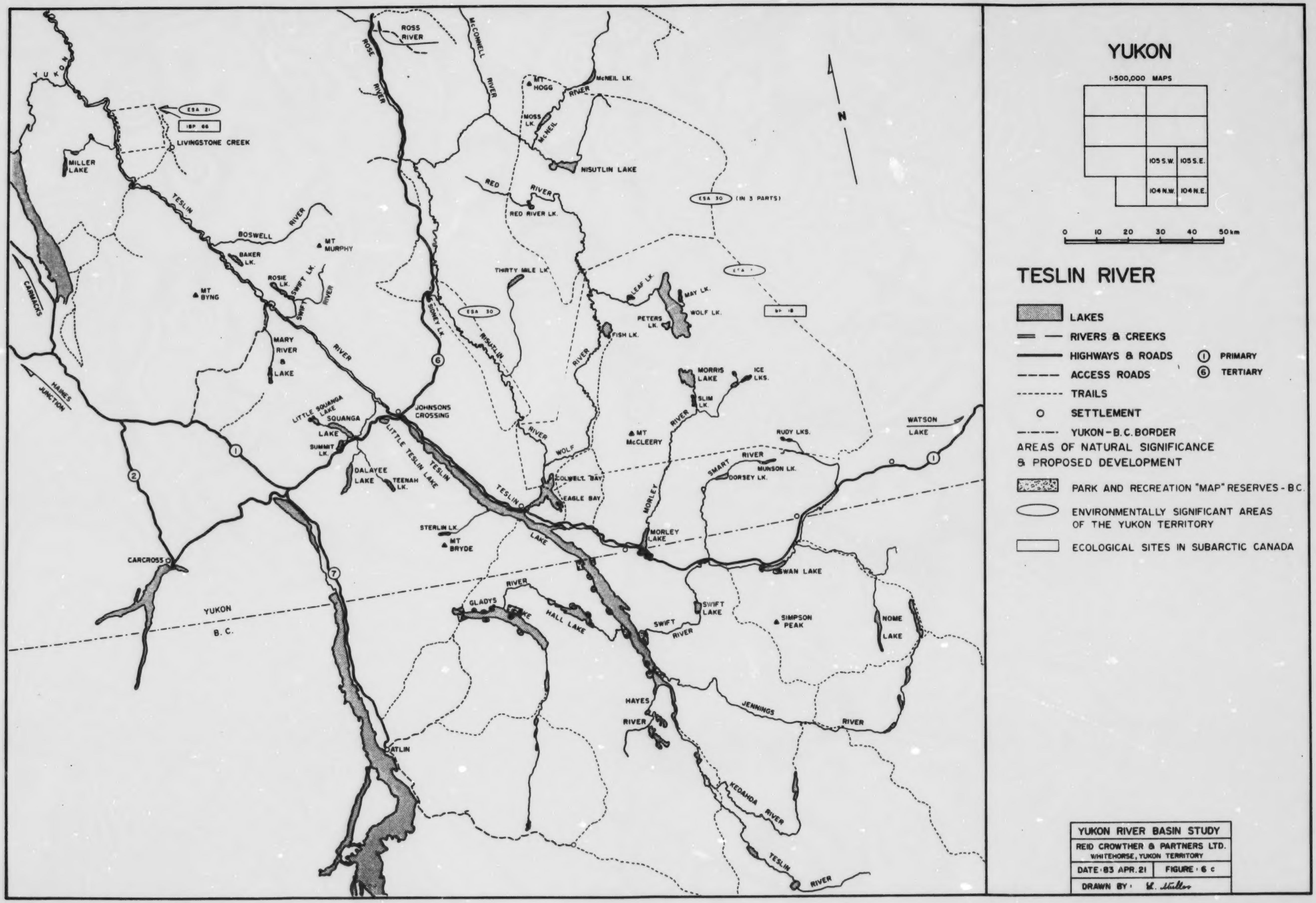
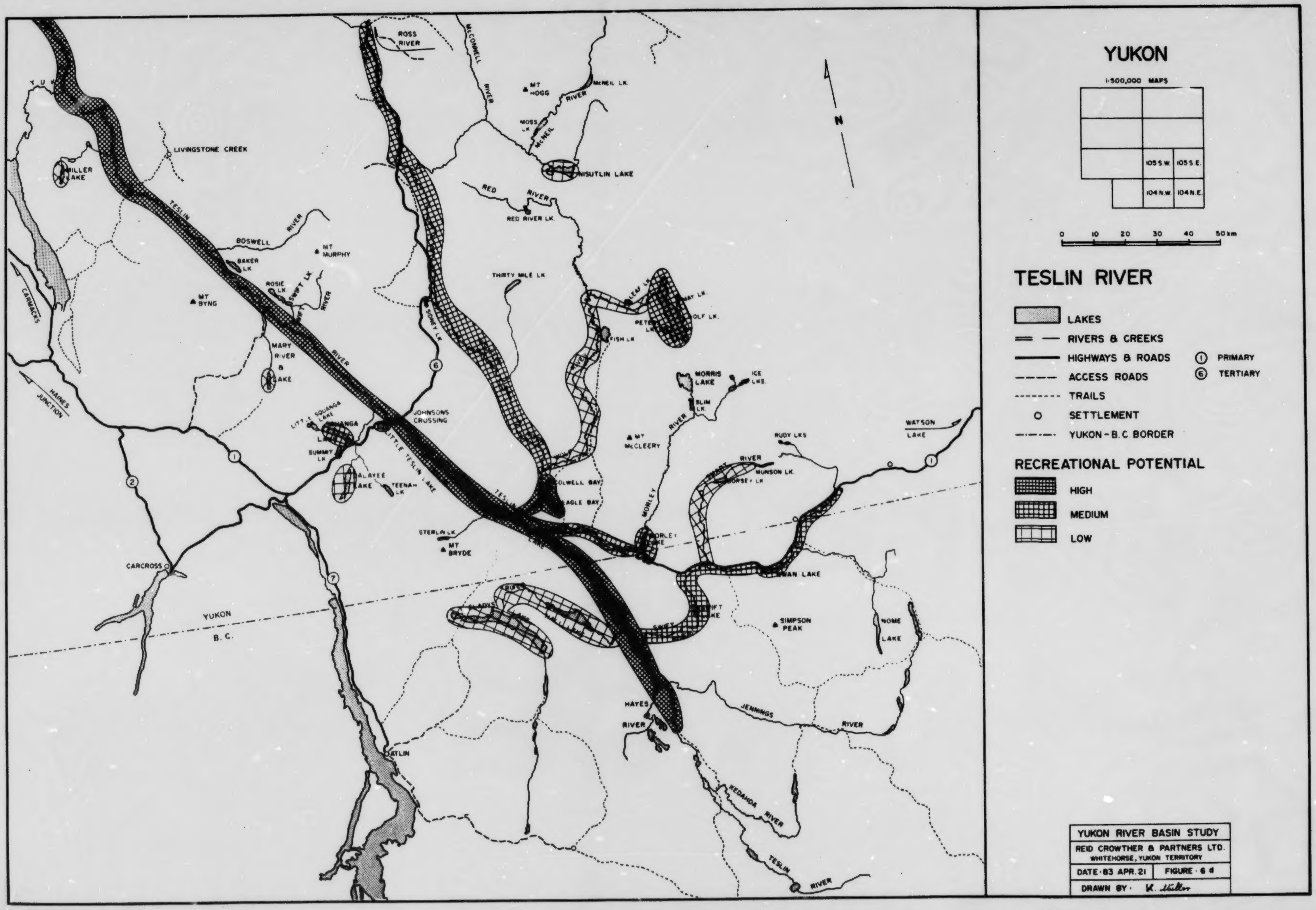

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
N
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
① PRIMARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - B.C. BORDER
AREAS OF NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
PARK AND RECREATION "MAP" RESERVES - B.C.
ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
ECOLOGICAL SITES IN SUBARCTIC CANADA
YUKON
ROSS RIVER
ROSE RIVER
McCONNELL RIVER
MT HOGG
McNEIL LK.
MOSS LK.
McNEIL RIVER
NISUTLIN LAKE
ESA 21
IBP 66
LIVINGSTONE CREEK
MILLER LAKE
RED RIVER
RED RIVER LK.
ESA 30 (IN 3 PARTS)
TESLIN
BOSWELL RIVER
MT MURPHY
BAKER LK.
THIRTY MILE LK.
ESA
IBP 18
ROSIE LK.
SWIFT LK.
RIVER
MT BYNG
CARMACKS
ESA 30
LEAF LK.
MAY LK.
PETERS LK.
WOLF LK.
FISH LK.
SIDNEY LK.
NISUTLIN
RIVER
MARY RIVER & LAKE
TESLIN RIVER
HAINES JUNCTION
JOHNSONS CROSSING
MORRIS LAKE
ICE LKS.
SLIM LK.
LITTLE SQUANGA LAKE
SQUANGA LAKE
SUMMIT LK.
LITTLE TESLIN LAKE
RIVER
WOLF
MT McCLEERY
RIVER
RUDY LKS.
WATSON LAKE
DALAYEE LAKE
TEENAH LK.
COLWELL BAY
EAGLE BAY
TESLIN
SMART RIVER
MUNSON LK.
DORSEY LK.
MORLEY
STERLIN LK.
MT BRYDE
LAKE
MORLEY LAKE
CARCROSS
SWAN LAKE
RIVER
GLADYS LAKE
HALL LAKE
SWIFT LAKE
SWIFT RIVER
SIMPSON PEAK
NOME LAKE
YUKON
B.C.
HAYES RIVER
JENNINGS RIVER
ATLIN
KEDAHDA RIVER
TESLIN RIVER
① ② ⑥ ⑦

TESLIN RIVER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 21 FIGURE: 6 c
DRAWN BY: L. Stiller


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
TESLIN RIVER
LAKES
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
① PRIMARY
⑥ TERTIARY
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
SETTLEMENT
YUKON - B.C. BORDER
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
N
YUKON
ROSS RIVER
McCONNELL RIVER
MT HOGG
McNEIL RIVER
McNEIL LK.
MOSS LK
NISUTLIN LAKE
LIVINGSTONE CREEK
MILLER LAKE
TESLIN RIVER
RED RIVER
RED RIVER LK.
BOSWELL RIVER
MT MURPHY
BAKER LK
ROSIE LK
SWIFT LK
SWIFT RIVER
MT BYNG
CARMACKS
THIRTY MILE LK.
LEAF LK
BAY LK.
WOLF LK.
PETER LK
FISH LK
SIDNEY LK
MARY RIVER & LAKE
HAINES JUNCTION
JOHNSONS CROSSING
LITTLE SQUANGA LAKE
SQUANGA LAKE
SUMMIT LK
LITTLE TESLIN LAKE
DALAYEE LAKE
TEENAH LK
MORRIS LAKE
ICE LKS.
SLIM LK.
MT McCLEERY
WATSON LAKE
RUDY LKS
MUNSON LK.
DORSEY LK
RIVER
COLWELL BAY
EAGLE BAY
MORLEY
MORLEY LAKE
SWAN LAKE
STERLIN LK.
MT BRYDE
CARCROSS
YUKON
B.C.
SWIFT LAKE
SIMPSON PEAK
NOME LAKE
HAYES RIVER
JENNINGS RIVER
ATLIN
KEDAHDA RIVER
TESLIN RIVER
1
2
6
7

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE · 83 APR. 21

FIGURE · 6 d

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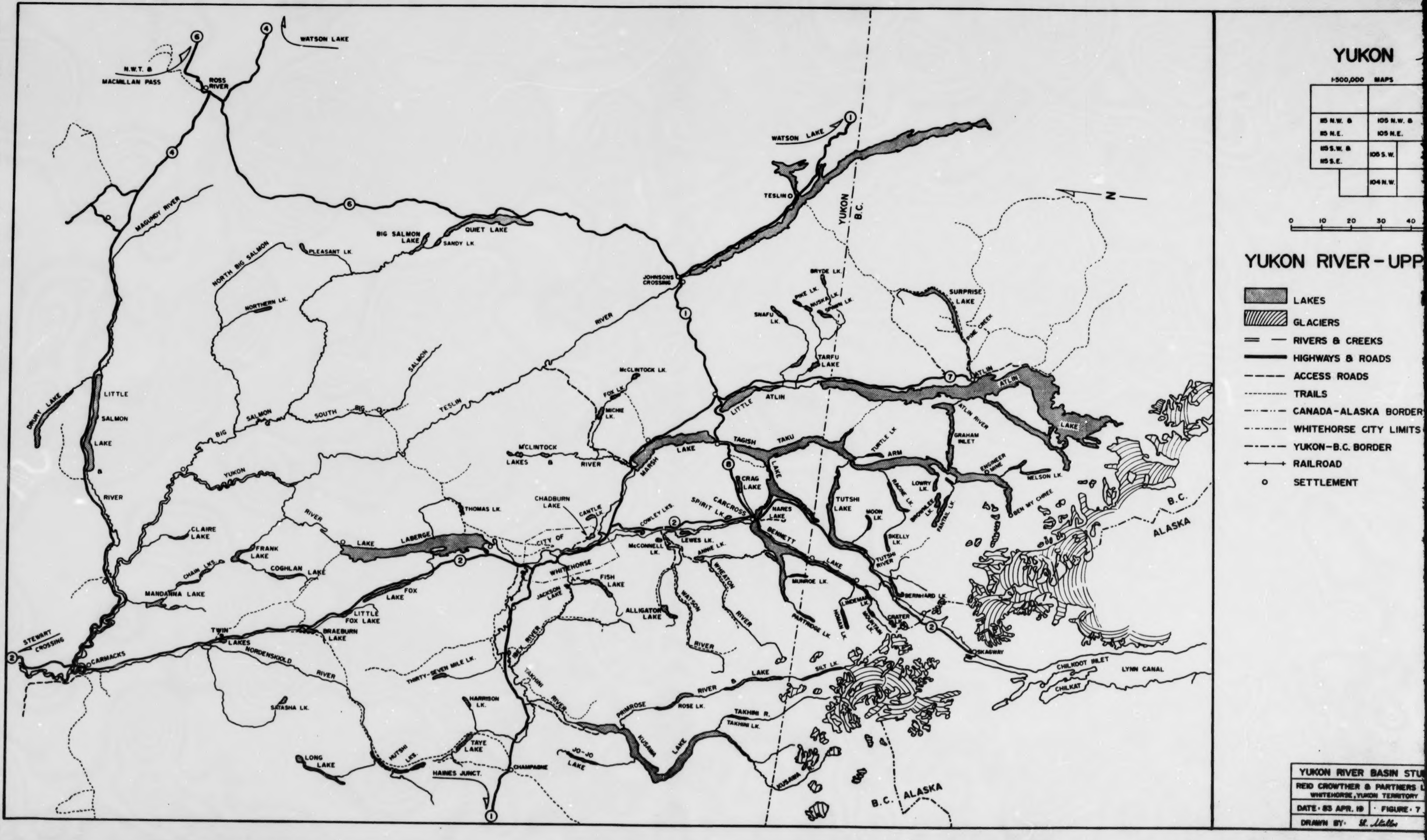
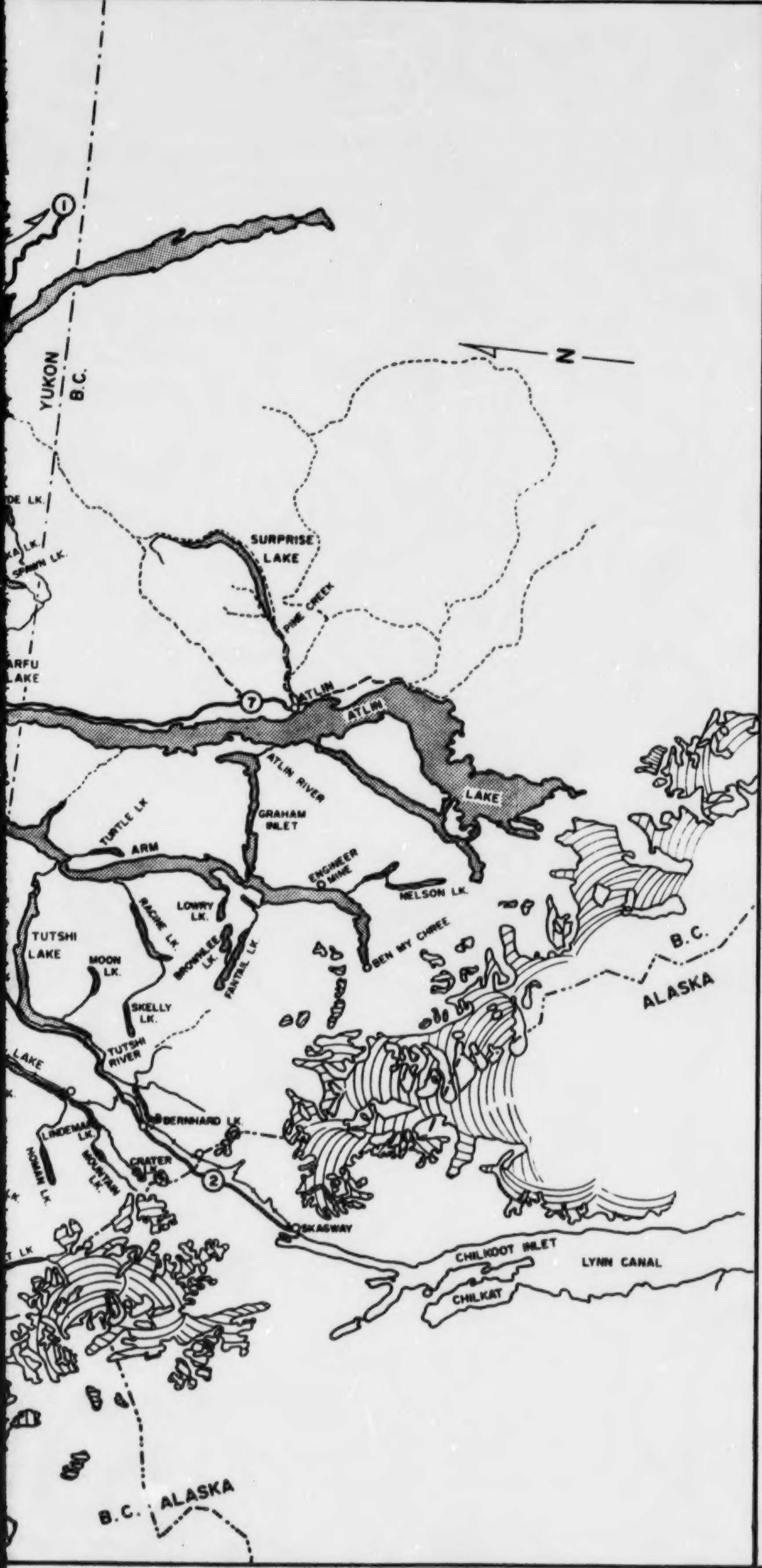
YUKON RIVER
UPPER


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.
0
10
20
30
40
N
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
CANADA-ALASKA BORDER
WHITEHORSE CITY LIMITS
YUKON-B.C. BORDER
RAILROAD
SETTLEMENT
WATSON LAKE
N.W.T. & MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
MAGUNDY RIVER
BIG SALMON LAKE
QUIET LAKE
SANDY LK.
PLEASANT LK.
NORTH BIG SALMON
NORTHERN LK.
JOHNSONS CROSSING
TESLIN
YUKON
B.C.
BRYDE LK.
PIKE LK.
RUSKA LK.
BROWN LK.
SNAFU LK.
TARFU LAKE
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
ATLIN
ATLIN LAKE
LITTLE ATLIN
ATLIN RIVER
GRAHAM INLET
TAKU ARM
TURTLE LK.
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK.
BEN MY CHREE
LOWRY LK.
RACINE LK.
BROWNLEE LK.
FANTAIL LK.
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK.
SKELLY LK.
TUTSHI RIVER
BERNHARD LK.
CRATER LK.
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C.
ALASKA
DRURY LAKE
LITTLE SALMON LAKE & RIVER
SALMON
SOUTH BIG SALMON
TESLIN RIVER
BIG SALMON
McCLINTOCK LK.
FOX LK.
MICHIE LK.
McCLINTOCK LAKES & RIVER
MARSH LAKE
TAGISH
TAGISH LAKE
CRAG LAKE
CARCROSS
SPIRIT LK.
NARES LAKE
BENNETT LAKE
MUNROE LK.
LINDEMAN LK.
HOMAN LK.
MOUNTAIN LK.
PARTRIDGE LK.
YUKON RIVER
THOMAS LK.
CHADBURN LAKE
CANTLIE LK.
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
COWLEY LKS.
McCONNELL LK.
LEWES LK.
ANNIE LK.
WHEATON RIVER
WATSON RIVER
FISH LAKE
JACKSON LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
LAKE LABERGE
CLAIRE LAKE
FRANK LAKE
COGHLAN LAKE
CHAIN LKS.
MANDANNA LAKE
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
BRAEBURN LAKE
TWIN LAKES
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
STEWART CROSSING
CARMACKS
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK.
SATASHA LK.
HARRISON LK.
TAYE LAKE
HUTSHI LKS.
LONG LAKE
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
JO-JO LAKE
TAKHINI RIVER
IBEX RIVER
PRIMROSE RIVER & LAKE
SILT LK.
ROSE LK.
TAKHINI R.
TAKHINI LK.
KUSAWA LAKE
KUSAWA
1
2
4
6
7
8

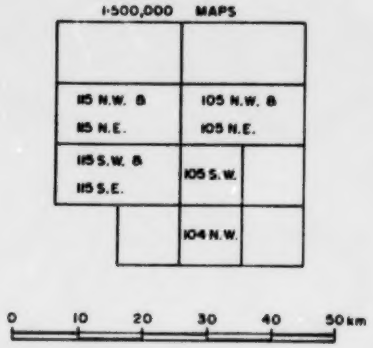
YUKON RIVER-UPP

YUKON RIVER BASIN STU
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS L
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE · 83 APR. 19 · FIGURE · 7
DRAWN BY · St. Stalker



YUKON
B.C.
N
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
ATLIN
7
ATLIN
LAKE
ATLIN RIVER
GRAHAM INLET
TURTLE LK.
ARM
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK.
BEN MY CHREE
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK.
LOWRY LK.
BROWNLEE LK.
FANTAIL LK.
SKELLY LK.
TUTSHI RIVER
BERNHARD LK.
LINDEMAN
BENNETT
CRATER LK.
2
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C.
ALASKA
B.C. ALASKA
1

YUKON



1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.
0
10
20
30
40
50 km

YUKON RIVER - UPPER

▨ LAKES

▨ GLACIERS

═ — RIVERS & CREEKS

━ HIGHWAYS & ROADS ① PRIMARY

— — ACCESS ROADS 4, 7, 8 SECONDARY 2 NORTH OF CARCROSS

-------- TRAILS 6 TERTIARY 2 SOUTH OF CARCROSS

CANADA-ALASKA BORDER

WHITEHORSE CITY LIMITS

YUKON-B.C. BORDER

RAILROAD

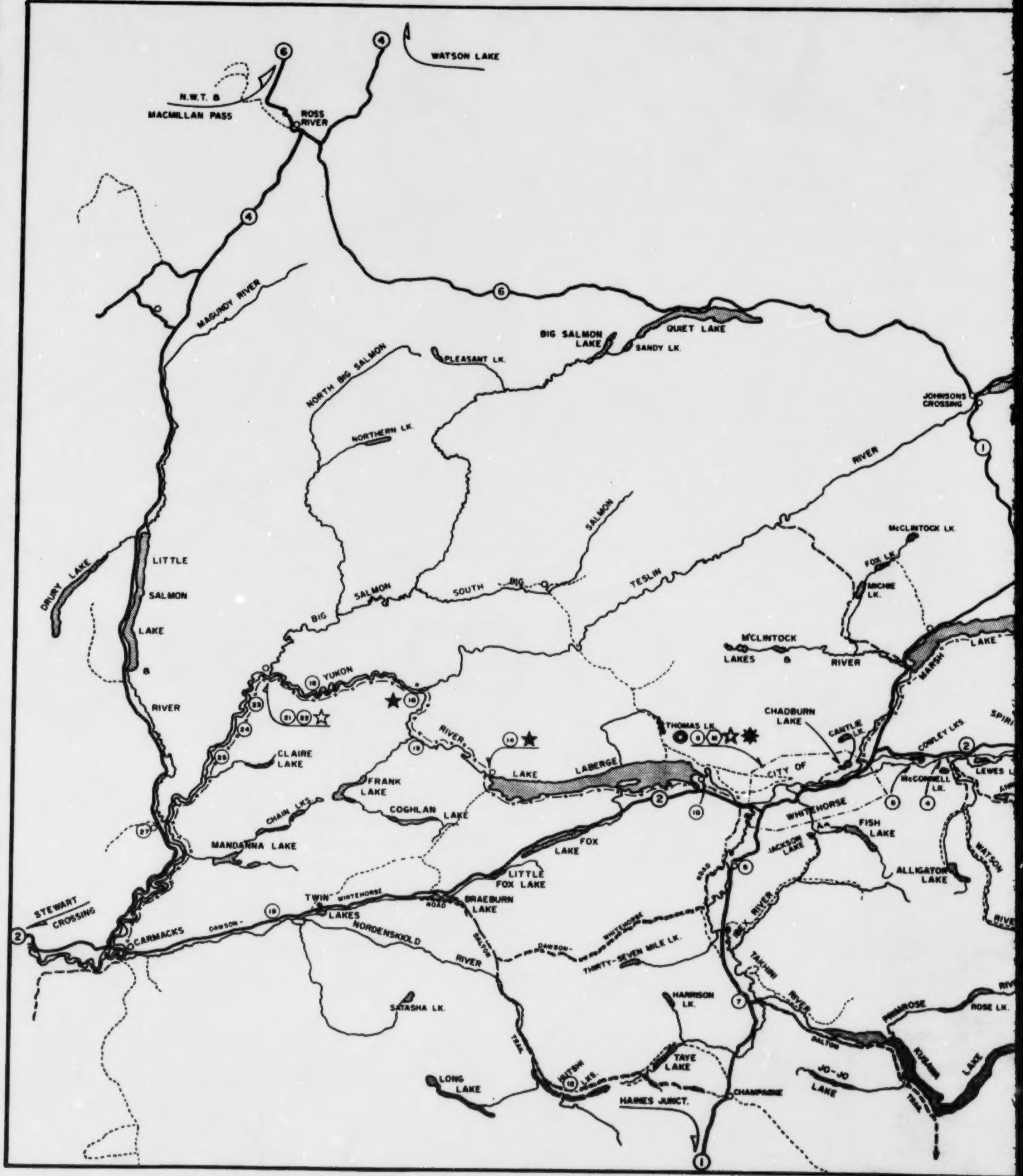
○ SETTLEMENT

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

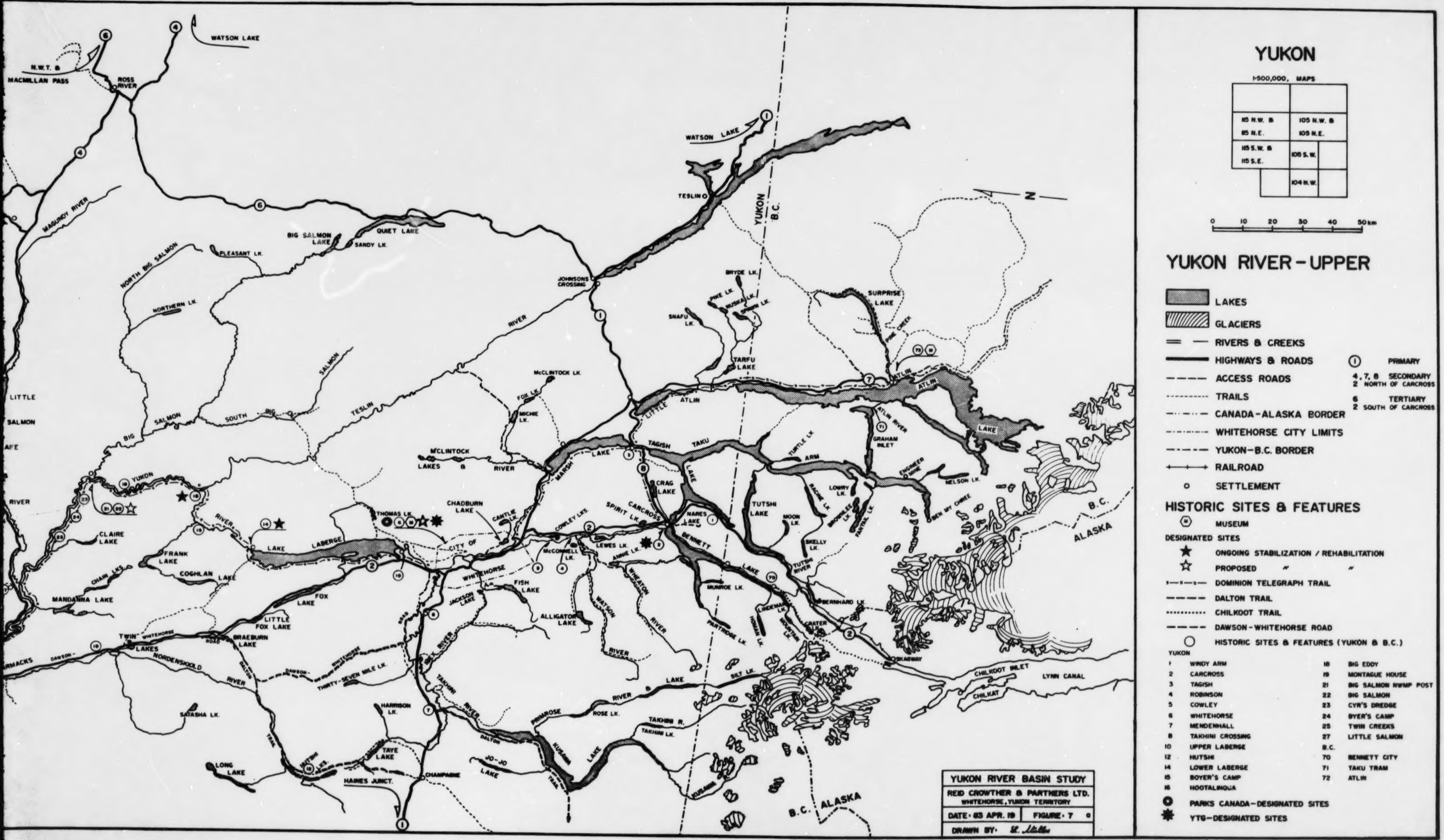
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 19 FIGURE: 7

DRAWN BY: L. Stuller

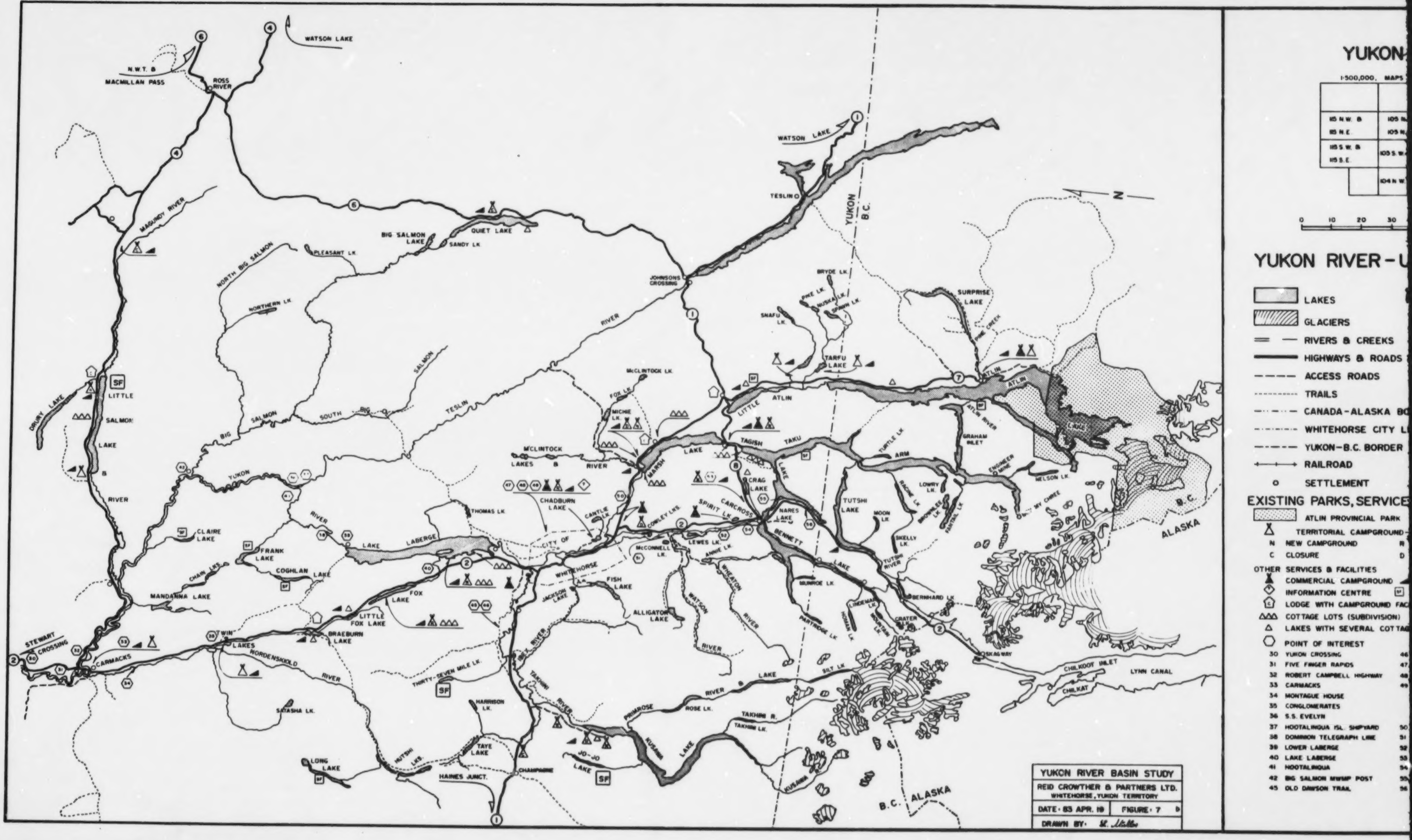


6
4
WATSON LAKE
N.W.T. & MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
4
MAGUNDY RIVER
6
BIG SALMON LAKE
QUIET LAKE
SANDY LK.
PLEASANT LK.
NORTH SALMON
NORTHERN LK.
JOHNSONS CROSSING
RIVER
1
SALMON
McCLINTOCK LK.
FOX LK.
MICHIE LK.
DRURY LAKE
LITTLE SALMON LAKE & RIVER
BIG SALMON
SOUTH BIG
TESLIN
McCLINTOCK LAKES & RIVER
YUKON
CHADBURN LAKE
THOMAS LK.
CANTLIE LK.
COWLEY LKS.
CLAIRE LAKE
RIVER
LAKE LABERGE
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
McCONNELL LK.
LEWES LK.
FRANK LAKE
COGHLAN LAKE
2
FISH LAKE
JACKSON LAKE
CHAIN LKS.
MANDANNA LAKE
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
WATSON
STEWART CROSSING
2
TWIN LAKES
BRAEBURN LAKE
WHITEHORSE ROAD
CARMACKS
DAWSON
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
DALTON
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK.
IBEX RIVER
TAKHINI RIVER
SATASHA LK.
HARRISON LK.
7
KUSAWA
ROSE LK.
JO-JO LAKE
LONG LAKE
HUTSHI LKS.
TAYE LAKE
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
DALTON TRAIL
1

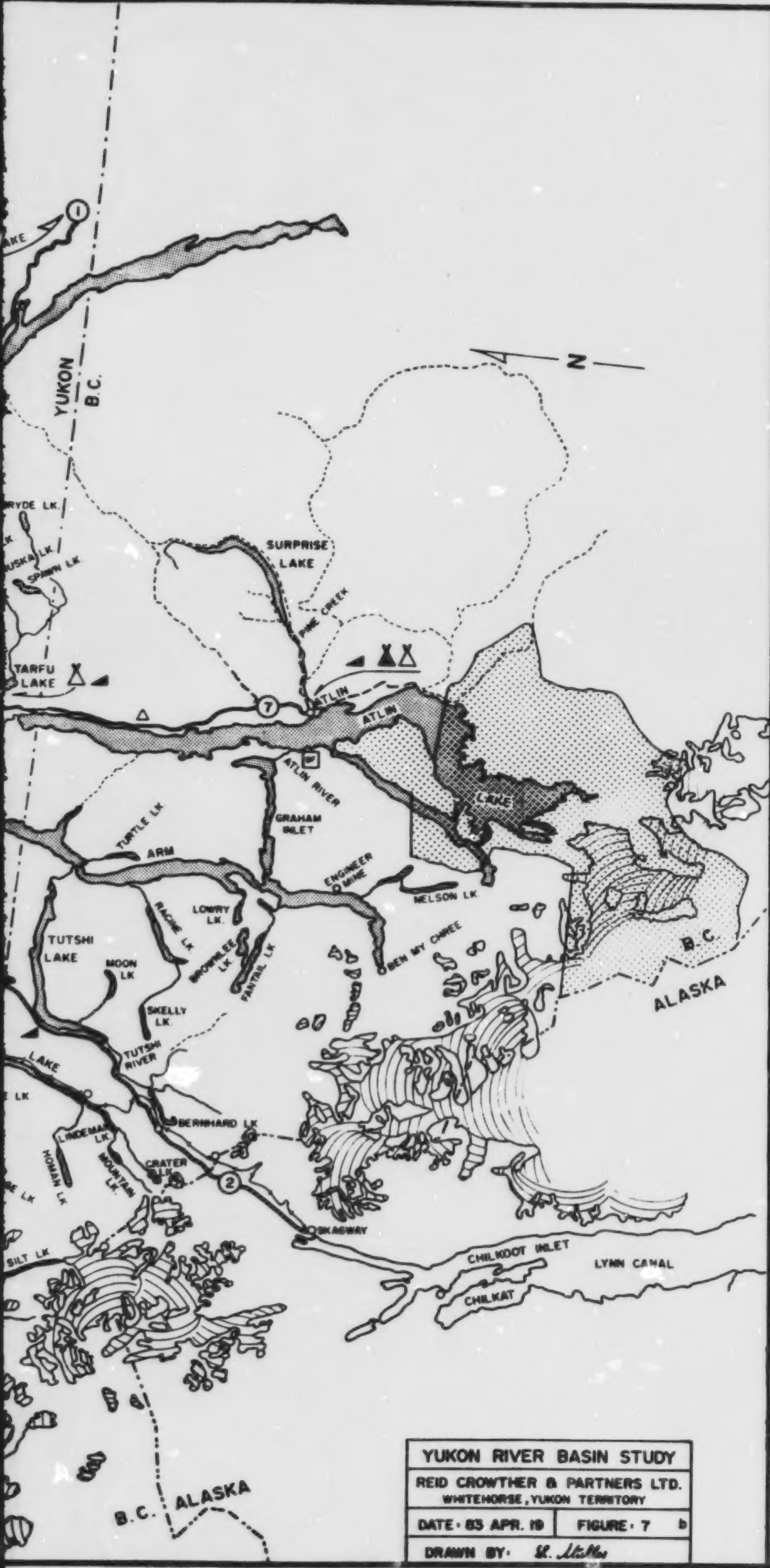

YUKON
1:500,000, MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.
0 10 20 30 40 50km
N
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
① PRIMARY
4, 7, 8 SECONDARY
2 NORTH OF CARCROSS
6 TERTIARY
2 SOUTH OF CARCROSS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
CANADA-ALASKA BORDER
WHITEHORSE CITY LIMITS
YUKON-B.C. BORDER
RAILROAD
SETTLEMENT
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES
MUSEUM
DESIGNATED SITES
ONGOING STABILIZATION / REHABILITATION
PROPOSED " "
DOMINION TELEGRAPH TRAIL
DALTON TRAIL
CHILKOOT TRAIL
DAWSON-WHITEHORSE ROAD
HISTORIC SITES & FEATURES (YUKON & B.C.)
YUKON
1 WINDY ARM
2 CARCROSS
3 TAGISH
4 ROBINSON
5 COWLEY
6 WHITEHORSE
7 MENDENHALL
8 TAKHINI CROSSING
10 UPPER LABERGE
12 HUTSHI
14 LOWER LABERGE
15 BOYER'S CAMP
16 HOOTALINQUA
18 BIG EDDY
19 MONTAGUE HOUSE
21 BIG SALMON NWMP POST
22 BIG SALMON
23 CYR'S DREDGE
24 BYER'S CAMP
25 TWIN CREEKS
27 LITTLE SALMON
B.C.
70 BENNETT CITY
71 TAKU TRAM
72 ATLIN
PARKS CANADA-DESIGNATED SITES
YTG-DESIGNATED SITES
WATSON LAKE
N.W.T. & MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
MAGUNDY RIVER
LITTLE SALMON
RIVER
NORTH BIG SALMON
BIG SALMON LAKE
QUIET LAKE
SANDY LK.
PLEASANT LK.
NORTHERN LK.
SALMON
BIG SALMON
SOUTH BIG
TESLIN
TESLIN RIVER
JOHNSONS CROSSING
WATSON LAKE
YUKON B.C.
BRYDE LK.
PIKE LK.
NUSKA LK.
SNAFU LK.
TARFU LAKE
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
ATLIN
LITTLE ATLIN
ATLIN LAKE
ATLIN RIVER
GRAHAM INLET
TAGISH
TAKU ARM
TURTLE LK.
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK.
BEN MY CHREE
McCLINTOCK LK.
FOX LK.
MICHIE LK.
McCLINTOCK LAKES & RIVER
MARSH LAKE
CRAG LAKE
CARCROSS
SPIRIT LK.
NARES LAKE
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK.
LOWRY LK.
SKELLY LK.
BENNETT LAKE
TUTSHI RIVER
BERNHARD LK.
LINDEMAN LK.
CRATER LK.
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C. ALASKA
YUKON
CLAIRE LAKE
FRANK LAKE
CHAIN LKS.
COGHLAN LAKE
LAKE LABERGE
MANDANNA LAKE
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
THOMAS LK.
CHADBURN LAKE
CANTLIE LK.
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
COWLEY LKS.
LEWES LK.
McCONNELL LK.
ANNIE LK.
FISH LAKE
JACKSON LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
WHEATON
WATSON RIVER
MUNROE LK.
PARTRIDGE LK.
TWIN LAKES
BRAEBURN LAKE
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK.
DAWSON-WHITEHORSE ROAD
CARMACKS
SATASHA LK.
LONG LAKE
HUTSHI LKS.
HARRISON LK.
TAYE LAKE
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
TAKHINI RIVER
PRIMROSE
ROSE LK.
TAKHINI R.
TAKHINI LK.
KUSAWA LAKE
JO-JO LAKE
DALTON TRAIL
KUSAWA
SILT LK.

YUKON RIVER-UPPER

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 03 APR. 19 FIGURE: 7
DRAWN BY: U. [illegible]



YUKON
1:500,000. MAPS
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
105 S.W. & 105 S.E.
104 N W
0 10 20 30
N
YUKON RIVER-U
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
CANADA-ALASKA BO
WHITEHORSE CITY L
YUKON-B.C. BORDER
RAILROAD
SETTLEMENT
EXISTING PARKS, SERVICE
ATLIN PROVINCIAL PARK
TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUND
N NEW CAMPGROUND
C CLOSURE
R
D
OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES
COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUND
INFORMATION CENTRE
LODGE WITH CAMPGROUND FAC
COTTAGE LOTS (SUBDIVISION)
LAKES WITH SEVERAL COTTAG
POINT OF INTEREST
30 YUKON CROSSING
31 FIVE FINGER RAPIDS
32 ROBERT CAMPBELL HIGHWAY
33 CARMACKS
34 MONTAGUE HOUSE
35 CONGLOMERATES
36 S.S. EVELYN
37 HOOTALINQUA ISL. SHIPYARD
38 DOMINION TELEGRAPH LINE
39 LOWER LABERGE
40 LAKE LABERGE
41 HOOTALINQUA
42 BIG SALMON MWMP POST
45 OLD DAWSON TRAIL
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 19
FIGURE: 7
DRAWN BY:
N.W.T. & MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
WATSON LAKE
MAGUNDY RIVER
QUIET LAKE
BIG SALMON LAKE
SANDY LK.
PLEASANT LK.
NORTH BIG SALMON
NORTHERN LK.
SALMON
SOUTH BIG SALMON
TESLIN
RIVER
JOHNSONS CROSSING
TESLIN
YUKON B.C.
BRYDE LK.
PIKE LK.
SNAFU LK.
TARFU LAKE
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
ATLIN
ATLIN LAKE
ATLIN RIVER
LITTLE ATLIN
TAGISH
TAKU ARM
GRAHAM INLET
TURTLE LK.
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK.
McCLINTOCK LK.
FOX LK.
MICHIE LK.
McCLINTOCK LAKES & RIVER
MARSH LAKE
CHADBURN LAKE
CANTLIE LK.
COWLEY LKS.
SPIRIT LK.
CARCROSS
CRAG LAKE
NARES LAKE
BENNETT LAKE
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK.
SKELLY LK.
BROWNLEE LK.
RACINE LK.
LOWRY LK.
PARTRIDGE LK.
TUTSHI RIVER
BERNHARD LK.
LINDEMAN LK.
MUNROE LK.
CRATER LK.
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C.
ALASKA
LITTLE SALMON LAKE & RIVER
DRURY LAKE
CLAIRE LAKE
FRANK LAKE
COGHLAN LAKE
CHAIN LKS.
MANDANNA LAKE
YUKON RIVER
LAKE LABERGE
THOMAS LK.
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
BRAEBURN LAKE
TWIN LAKES
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
CARMACKS
STEWART CROSSING
SATASHA LK.
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK.
McCONNELL LK.
LEWES LK.
ANNIE LK.
FISH LAKE
JACKSON LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
WHEATON RIVER
WATSON RIVER
IBEX RIVER
TAKHINI RIVER
HARRISON LK.
AISHIHIK
TAYE LAKE
HUTSHI LKS.
LONG LAKE
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
JO-JO LAKE
PRIMROSE RIVER & LAKE
KUSAWA LAKE
ROSE LK.
TAKHINI R.
TAKHINI LK.
SILT LK.
SF


LAKE
①
YUKON
B.C.
N
RYDE LK.
SPAWN LK
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
TARFU LAKE
⑦
ATLIN
ATLIN
LAKE
ATLIN RIVER
GRAHAM INLET
TURTLE LK
ARM
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK
LOWRY LK.
RACINE LK
BROWNLEE LK
FANTAIL LK
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK
SKELLY LK.
BEN MY CHREE
TUTSHI RIVER
LAKE
LK
BERNHARD LK
LINDEMAN LK
HOMAN LK
MOUNTAIN LK.
CRATER LK
②
SKAGWAY
SILT LK
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C.
ALASKA
B.C.
ALASKA

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

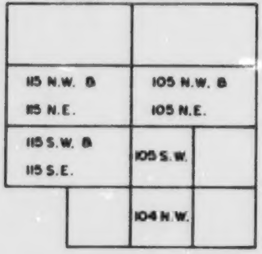
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 19 FIGURE: 7 b

DRAWN BY: St. Miller

YUKON

1:500,000, MAPS


115 N.W. &
115 N.E.
105 N.W. &
105 N.E.
115 S.W. &
115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.

0
10
20
30
40
50 km

YUKON RIVER - UPPER

▨	LAKES		
▨	GLACIERS		
═ —	RIVERS & CREEKS		
━━	HIGHWAYS & ROADS	①	PRIMARY
— — —	ACCESS ROADS	4, 7, 8 2	SECONDARY NORTH OF CARCROSS
....	TRAILS	6 2	TERTIARY SOUTH OF CARCROSS
—·—··	CANADA-ALASKA BORDER		
—·—·—	WHITEHORSE CITY LIMITS		
—·— —	YUKON-B.C. BORDER		
┼─┼─┼	RAILROAD		
o	SETTLEMENT		

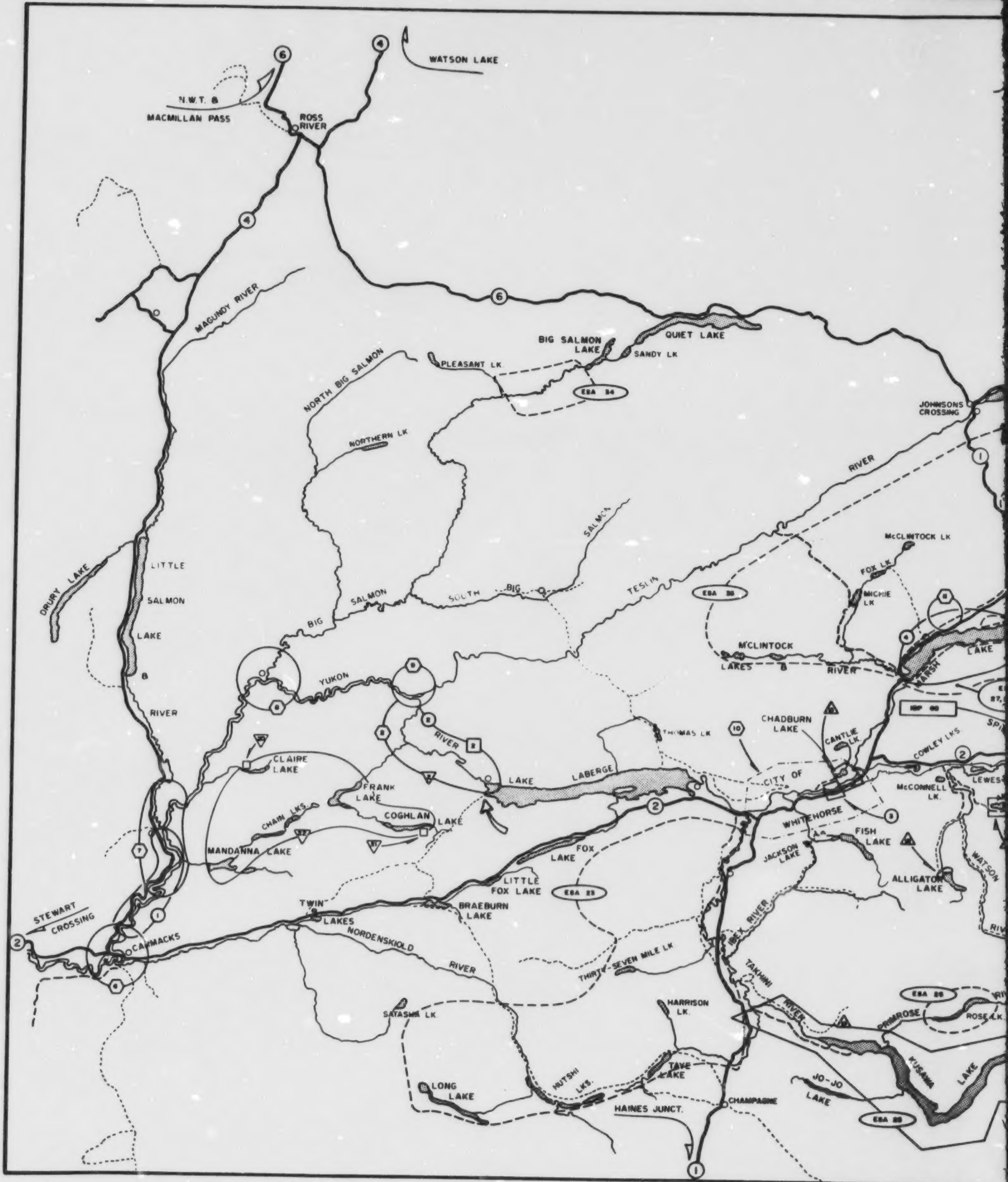
EXISTING PARKS, SERVICES & FACILITIES

▨	ATLIN PROVINCIAL PARK		
△	TERRITORIAL CAMPGROUND-EXISTING		
N	NEW CAMPGROUND	R	RECENT REHAB
C	CLOSURE	D	DAY USE CONVERSION

OTHER SERVICES & FACILITIES

▲	COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUND	◢	BOAT LAUNCH
◇	INFORMATION CENTRE	SF	COMMERCIAL SPORT FISHING LAKE
⌂	LODGE WITH CAMPGROUND FACILITIES		
△△△	COTTAGE LOTS (SUBDIVISION)	⌂	LODGE
△	LAKES WITH SEVERAL COTTAGE LOTS (6-20)		
⬡	POINT OF INTEREST		

30	YUKON CROSSING	46	BURN AREA
31	FIVE FINGER RAPIDS	47	WHITEHORSE COPPER BELT
32	ROBERT CAMPBELL HIGHWAY	48	135 th MERIDIAN
33	CARMACKS	49	WHITEHORSE AREA
34	MONTAGUE HOUSE		CANYON CITY
35	CONGLOMERATES		MILES CANYON VIEWPOINTS
36	S.S. EVELYN		SCHWATKA LAKE
37	HOOTALINQUA ISL. SHIPYARD	50	YUKON RIVER
38	DOMINION TELEGRAPH LINE	51	ROBINSON
39	LOWER LABERGE	52	EMERALD LAKE
40	LAKE LABERGE	53	CARCROSS DESERT
41	HOOTALINQUA	54	CARCROSS CEMETARY
42	BIG SALMON MWMP POST	55	BOVE ISLAND
45	OLD DAWSON TRAIL	56	VENUS MINE


WATSON LAKE
N.W.T. &
MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
MAGUNDY RIVER
NORTH BIG SALMON
PLEASANT LK.
BIG SALMON LAKE
QUIET LAKE
SANDY LK
ESA 34
JOHNSONS CROSSING
NORTHERN LK
RIVER
SALMON
McCLINTOCK LK
FOX LK
MICHIE LK
DRURY LAKE
LITTLE SALMON LAKE & RIVER
BIG SALMON
SOUTH BIG
TESLIN
ESA 30
M'CLINTOCK LAKES & RIVER
MARSH LAKE
YUKON
RIVER
CLAIRE LAKE
FRANK LAKE
CHAIN LKS.
COGHLAN LAKE
MANDANNA LAKE
LAKE LABERGE
THOMAS LK
CHADBURN LAKE
CANTLIE LK
COWLEY LKS.
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
McCONNELL LK.
LEWES
FISH LAKE
JACKSON LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
WATSON
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
ESA 23
STEWART CROSSING
TWIN LAKES
BRAEBURN LAKE
CARMACKS
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
IBEX RIVER
TAKHINI RIVER
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK
SATASHA LK
HARRISON LK.
ESA 29
PRIMROSE
ROSE LK.
KUSAWA LAKE
LONG LAKE
HUTSHI LKS.
TAYE LAKE
JO-JO LAKE
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
ESA 28
IBP 00
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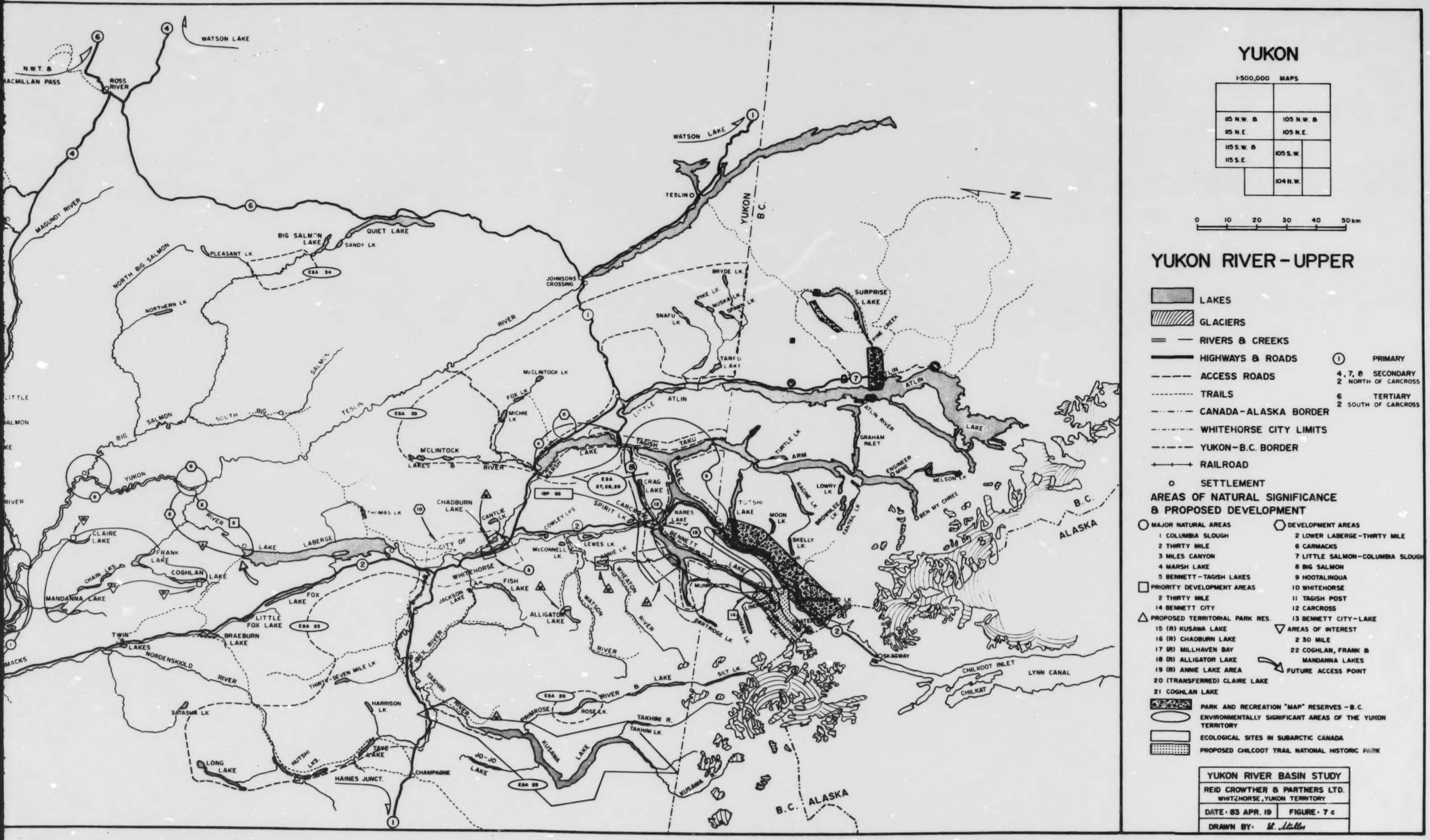

YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
N
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
CANADA-ALASKA BORDER
WHITEHORSE CITY LIMITS
YUKON-B.C. BORDER
RAILROAD
SETTLEMENT
① PRIMARY
4, 7, 8 SECONDARY
2 NORTH OF CARCROSS
6 TERTIARY
2 SOUTH OF CARCROSS
AREAS OF NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
MAJOR NATURAL AREAS
1 COLUMBIA SLOUGH
2 THIRTY MILE
3 MILES CANYON
4 MARSH LAKE
5 BENNETT-TAGISH LAKES
PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS
2 THIRTY MILE
14 BENNETT CITY
PROPOSED TERRITORIAL PARK RES.
15 (R) KUSAWA LAKE
16 (R) CHADBURN LAKE
17 (R) MILLHAVEN BAY
18 (R) ALLIGATOR LAKE
19 (R) ANNIE LAKE AREA
20 (TRANSFERRED) CLAIRE LAKE
21 COGHLAN LAKE
DEVELOPMENT AREAS
2 LOWER LABERGE-THIRTY MILE
6 CARMACKS
7 LITTLE SALMON-COLUMBIA SLOUGH
8 BIG SALMON
9 HOOTALINQUA
10 WHITEHORSE
11 TAGISH POST
12 CARCROSS
13 BENNETT CITY-LAKE
AREAS OF INTEREST
2 30 MILE
22 COGHLAN, FRANK & MANDANNA LAKES
FUTURE ACCESS POINT
PARK AND RECREATION "MAP" RESERVES - B.C.
ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
ECOLOGICAL SITES IN SUBARCTIC CANADA
PROPOSED CHILCOOT TRAIL NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
WATSON LAKE
N.W.T. & MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
MAGUNDY RIVER
BIG SALMON LAKE
QUIET LAKE
SANDY LK
PLEASANT LK
ESA 24
NORTH BIG SALMON
NORTHERN LK
TESLIN
YUKON B.C.
JOHNSONS CROSSING
RIVER
SALMON
SOUTH BIG SALMON
TESLIN
ESA 25
McCLINTOCK LK
FOX LK
MICHIE LK
M'CLINTOCK LAKES
RIVER
BRYDE LK
PIKE LK
MUSKA LK
SPAWN LK
SNAFU LK
TARFU LAKE
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
ATLIN
ATLIN RIVER
LAKE
LITTLE ATLIN
TAGISH
TAKU
ARM
MARSH LAKE
GRAHAM INLET
TURTLE LK
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK
LOWRY LK
RACINE LK
BROWNLEE LK
FANTAIL LK
BEN MY CHREE
ESA 27,28,29
CRAG LAKE
LAKE
NARES LAKE
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK
SKELLY LK
BENNETT LAKE
CARCROSS
SPIRIT LK
CHADBURN LAKE
CANTLIE LK
THOMAS LK
COWLEY LKS
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
McCONNELL LK
LEWES LK
ANNIE LK
WHEATON
MUNROE
LINDEMAN
PARTRIDGE LK
BENNETT
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C.
ALASKA
LITTLE SALMON
BIG SALMON
YUKON
RIVER
LAKE LABERGE
CLAIRE LAKE
FRANK LAKE
COGHLAN LAKE
CHAIN LKS
MANDANNA LAKE
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
ESA 23
TWIN LAKES
BRAEBURN LAKE
FISH LAKE
JACKSON LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
WATSON RIVER
IBP 60
CARMACKS
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK
IBEX RIVER
TAKHINI RIVER
HARRISON LK
SATASHA LK
ESA 26
RIVER & LAKE
PRIMROSE
ROSE LK
TAKHINI R.
TAKHINI LK.
SILT LK
LONG LAKE
MUTSHI LKS.
TAYE LAKE
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
JO-JO LAKE
ESA 25
KUSAWA LAKE
B.C. ALASKA

YUKON

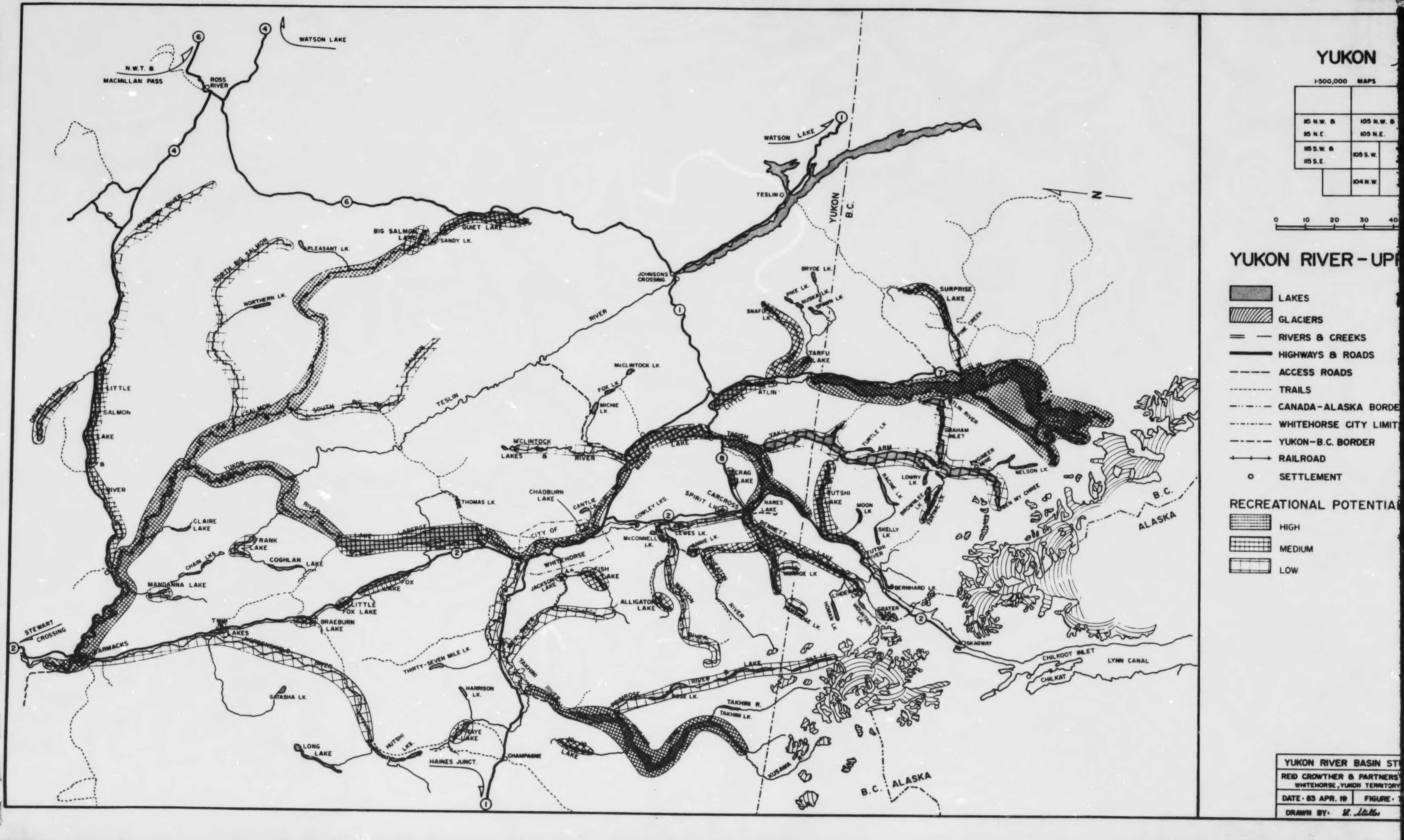
YUKON RIVER - UPPER

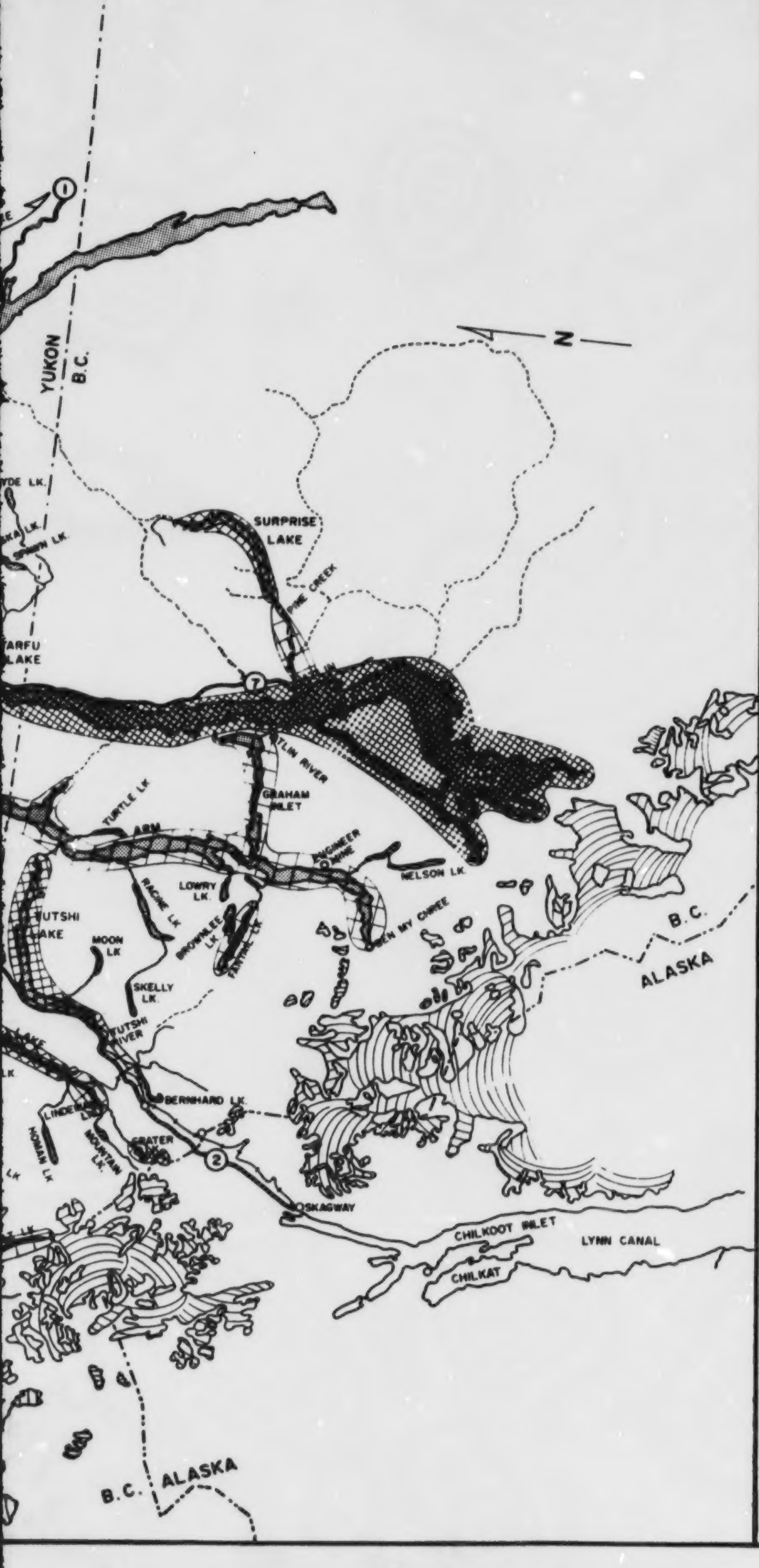
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATE: 83 APR. 19
FIGURE: 7 c

DRAWN BY: S. Muller


YUKON
1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.
0 10 20 30 40
YUKON RIVER-UP
LAKES
GLACIERS
RIVERS & CREEKS
HIGHWAYS & ROADS
ACCESS ROADS
TRAILS
CANADA-ALASKA BORDE
WHITEHORSE CITY LIMIT
YUKON-B.C. BORDER
RAILROAD
SETTLEMENT
RECREATIONAL POTENTIA
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
YUKON RIVER BASIN ST
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY
DATE: 83 APR. 19
FIGURE:
DRAWN BY: L. Stelles
WATSON LAKE
N.W.T. & MACMILLAN PASS
ROSS RIVER
BIG SALMON LAKE
QUIET LAKE
SANDY LK.
PLEASANT LK.
NORTH BIG SALMON
NORTHERN LK.
SOUTH BIG SALMON
LITTLE SALMON LAKE & RIVER
DRURY LAKE
JOHNSONS CROSSING
TESLIN
TESLIN RIVER
YUKON B.C.
N
BRYDE LK.
PIKE LK.
MUSKAL LK.
SPAWN LK.
SNAFU LK.
TARFU LAKE
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
McCLINTOCK LK
FOX LK
MICHIE LK
McLINTOCK LAKES & RIVER
LITTLE ATLIN
ATLIN
MARSH LAKE
TAGISH
TAKU ARM
TURTLE LK
ATLIN RIVER
GRAHAM INLET
NELSON LK.
ENGINEER MINE
CRAG LAKE
CARCROSS
NARES LAKE
SPIRIT LK.
BENNETT LAKE
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK
LOWRY LK
RACINE LK
BROWNLEE LK
PARTRIDGE LK
BEN MY CHREE
SKELLY LK
TUTSHI RIVER
BERNHARD LK.
B.C.
ALASKA
YUKON RIVER
LAKE LABERGE
CLAIRE LAKE
FRANK LAKE
COGHLAN LAKE
CHAIN LKS.
MANDANNA LAKE
FOX LAKE
LITTLE FOX LAKE
TWIN LAKES
BRAEBURN LAKE
STEWART CROSSING
CARMACKS
NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
THOMAS LK.
CHADBURN LAKE
CANTLIE LK.
CITY OF WHITEHORSE
COWLEY LKS.
McCONNELL LK.
LEWES LK.
ANNIE LK.
JACKSON LAKE
FISH LAKE
ALLIGATOR LAKE
WATSON RIVER
WHEATON RIVER
MONROE LK.
PARTRIDGE LK.
HOMAN LK.
LINDEMAN
MOUNTAIN LK.
CRATER LK.
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
THIRTY-SEVEN MILE LK.
HARRISON LK.
KAYE LAKE
TAKHINI RIVER
KUSAWA LAKE
DEZADEASH LAKE
PRIMROSE LAKE & RIVER
ROSE LK.
TAKHINI R.
TAKHINI LK.
KUSAWA
SATASHA LK.
LONG LAKE
HUTSHI LKS.
HAINES JUNCT.
CHAMPAGNE
B.C. ALASKA
1
2
4
6
7
8



YUKON
B.C.
N
SURPRISE LAKE
PINE CREEK
TARFU LAKE
CLYDE LK.
SNAFU LK.
ATLIN RIVER
GRAHAM INLET
TURTLE LK
ARM
ENGINEER MINE
NELSON LK.
LOWRY LK.
RACINE LK
BROWNLEE LK.
PARTRIDGE LK.
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LK
SKELLY LK.
TUTSHI RIVER
BEN MY CHREE
BERNHARD LK.
LINDEMAN LK.
HOMAN LK.
MOUNTAIN LK.
CRATER LK.
SKAGWAY
CHILKOOT INLET
LYNN CANAL
CHILKAT
B.C.
ALASKA
B.C.
ALASKA
1
7
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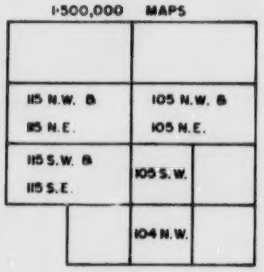
YUKON



1:500,000 MAPS
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
104 N.W.

0 10 20 30 40 50 km

YUKON RIVER - UPPER

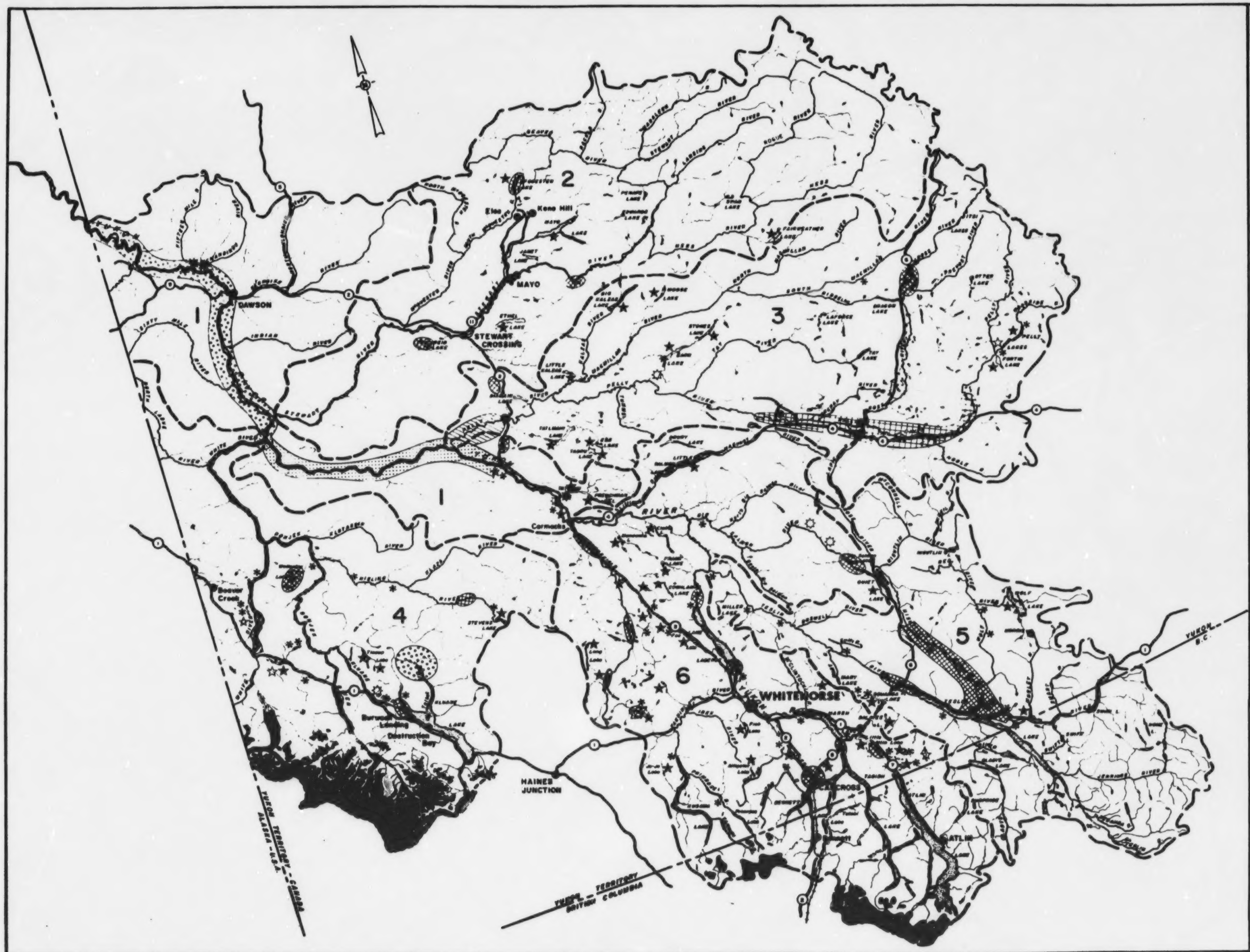
▩	LAKES		
▨	GLACIERS		
═ —	RIVERS & CREEKS		
━━━	HIGHWAYS & ROADS	①	PRIMARY
— — —	ACCESS ROADS	4, 7, 8 2	SECONDARY NORTH OF CARCROSS
‐‐‐‐‐‐‐‐	TRAILS	6 2	TERTIARY SOUTH OF CARCROSS
—·—·—	CANADA-ALASKA BORDER		
—··—··—	WHITEHORSE CITY LIMITS		
—·—·—	YUKON-B.C. BORDER		
┼─┼─┼	RAILROAD		
o	SETTLEMENT		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

▦	HIGH
▦	MEDIUM
▢	LOW

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY	
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD. WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY	
DATE · 83 APR. 19	FIGURE · 7 d
DRAWN BY · L. Stiller	

ECOLOGICAL
SITES


1
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3
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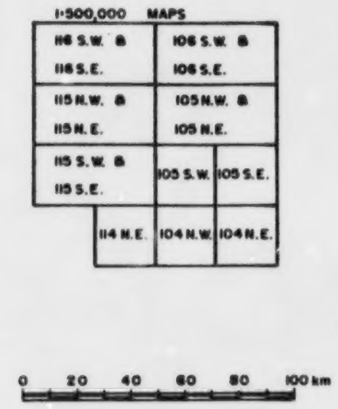
DAWSON
Elsa
Keno Hill
MAYO
STEWART CROSSING
Carmacks
WHITEHORSE
HAINES JUNCTION
Beaver Creek
Burwash Landing
Destruction Bay
CARCROSS
ATLIN
YUKON TERRITORY – CANADA
ALASKA U.S.A.
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
YUKON
B.C.

YUKON


1:500,000 MAPS
116 S.W. & 116 S.E.
106 S.W. & 106 S.E.
115 N.W. & 115 N.E.
105 N.W. & 105 N.E.
115 S.W. & 115 S.E.
105 S.W.
105 S.E.
114 N.E.
104 N.W.
104 N.E.
0
20
40
60
80
100 km

YUKON RIVER BASIN IN CANADA

MAP SOURCE:
YUKON RIVER BASIN COMMITTEE.

SUB-BASINS

1 YUKON RIVER – LOWER
2 STEWART RIVER
3 PELLY RIVER
4 WHITE RIVER
5 TESLIN RIVER
6 YUKON RIVER – UPPER

SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL SITES / AREAS

▨ PERIGRINE & GOLDEN EAGLE HABITAT
▭ CRITICAL PERIGRINE HABITAT
▦ POTENTIAL " "
* BALD EAGLE NEST SITE
☆ OSPREY NEST SITE
▦ GOLDEN EAGLE NESTING
▩ SIGNIFICANT WATERFOWL AREA
✸ BEAR PROBLEMS
▩ HIGH FREQUENCY OF BEAR PROBLEMS
✡ BEAR PROBLEMS DURING SALMON SPAWNING SEASON
★ FRESHWATER PRODUCTIVITY STUDY SITE

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY	
REID CROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD. WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY	
DATE: 83 APR. 12	FIGURE: 8
DRAWN BY: B. Stallos	

Volume

3

INVENTORY OF THE RECREATIONAL CAPABILITY OF THE LAKES AND RIVERS WITHIN THE YUKON RIVER BASIN

VOLUME III

REPORT PREPARED
FOR
DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

by
Reid Crowther & Partners Limited

November 1983

LIST OF VOLUMES

Volume I	INVENTORY, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION
Volume II	RECREATIONAL ATLAS
Volume III	RECREATIONAL INVENTORY DATA SHEETS

RECREATIONAL INVENTORY

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- Lakes 1
- Rivers 5

SUB-BASIN 2 - Stewart River
- Lakes 17
- Rivers 43

SUB-BASIN 3 - Pelly River
- Lakes 58
- Rivers 99

SUB-BASIN 4 - White River
- Lakes 116
- Rivers 126

SUB-BASIN 5 - Teslin River
- Lakes 136
- Rivers 172

SUB-BASIN 6 - Yukon River Upper
- Lakes 191
- Rivers 271

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DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

1. Areas of Interest

The Yukon Territorial Government (Department of Renewable Resources, Land Planning Branch) has identified a number of land areas which are of special interest because of their unique biophysical make-up. These areas have only been recommended and have no protective status.

2. Map Reserves

Various parks and recreation reserves have been identified in the British Columbia section of the Yukon River Basin. These reserves are not protected by legislation and remain relatively undeveloped.

3. Environmentally Significant Areas

Land areas in the Yukon which have been identified by the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee as being "worthy" of some degree of protection and/or preservation, because of their representative value as examples of the biophysical landscape, wilderness and beauty of Yukon. Many of these areas are located in the Yukon River Basin and are discussed or referred to in Volume I, II and III.

4. Historic Sites and Features

Many historical sites and features have been identified by the Yukon Territorial Government (Heritage and Cultural Resources Branch). The majority of these sites are found on or near major waterways throughout the Yukon River Basin and are discussed or referred to in the text. They are identified in the Recreational Atlas.

contains two Natural Areas of Canadian Significance (Kluane-Aishihik and Southern Ogilvie Mountains) and one Preliminary Area (Keele Peak). These areas have been identified in this study even though they are not being actively pursued for park establishment at this time.

8. Points of Interest

The Yukon Territorial Government has placed signs throughout the Basin highlighting areas of special biophysical, historical or cultural significance. These are referred to in the text and are presented in the Recreational Atlas.

9. Proposed Territorial Park Reserves

Various Yukon Territorial Government agencies have identified land which should be either protected or conserved. Six of these sites have been registered with the Federal Government and now have map reserve status.

10. Fishing Capability

Many sport fish species are known to occur in the Yukon River basin. In lakes and rivers where fish inventories have been conducted or knowledgeable individuals have been able to comment, remarks have been made regarding the presence or absence of certain sport fish. The following abbreviations have been used in Volume III to identify where sport fish are known to occur.

Known Sport Fish

ag	Arctic grayling
ch	Chinook salmon
cm	Chum salmon
np	Northern pike
lt	Lake Trout

DEFINITIONS

Accessibility	1 - difficult, that is fly-in, or up river travel 5 - moderate, 1 way road access and easy fly-in, or poor road access 10 - 2 way road access
Conflicting Use	1 - precludes use of the water surfaces by most recreational users 5 - deters use by some users 10 - no conflicting uses
Navigability	1 - interfers with use by almost all users 5 - interfers with use by power boats and most recreational canoeists 10 - does not interfere with use by any user type
Portages	1 - contains portages that are long and difficult for most users 5 - contains portages for most power boats and recreational boat users 10 - no portages for any user
Water Level Fluctuation	1 - water fluctuation impedes any passage for much of the season 5 - water level fluctuations impede passage of recreational canoes for part of the season 10 - water level fluctuations do not impede river use
Hazards	1 - hazards such as trees, rocks or sand bars interfere with use of the water surface 5 - hazards detract from use of the water surface by most users 10 - hazards do not detract from any use
Historic Features	1 - No historic features 5 - A number of minor features or one major feature 10 - An abundance of historic features througout the area
Scenic Quality	1 - views restricted to forested shoreline or swamps 5 - views of typical interior scenery 10 - views of high mountains and spectacular scenery
Natural Features	1 - no significant natural features 5 - common types of natural features 10 - highly unusual natural features in evidence
Information Availability	1 - little information available 5 - no written information available but most locals can provide information 10 - comprehensive written information and local knowledge

Services & Facilities	1 -	no services and facilities of use to the user
	5 -	services and facilities available at one location
	10 -	a number of services and facilities available that encourage water surface use (e.g. boat rentals, gas available)
Primitive Campsite Availability	1 -	swampy or other undesirable ground that is highly unsuitable for camping
	5 -	desireable campsite locations occur infrequently
	10 -	desireable campsite locations are common
Wildlife Capability	1 -	area is almost devoid of wildlife
	5 -	area has average wildlife viewing opportunities
	10 -	area has many opportunities for viewing wildlife
Waterfowl Capability	1 -	area is almost devoid of waterfowl
	5 -	area has average waterfowl viewing opportunities
	10 -	area has many opportunities for viewing waterfowl
Fishing Capability	1 -	area is almost devoid of fishing
	5 -	area has average fishing opportunities
	10 -	area has excellent fishing opportunities
Water Quality	1 -	heavy siltation or man-induced pollution
	5 -	seasonal siltation that detracts from the experience
	10 -	clear, pure water is usual
Whitewater Craft	L -	long distances of flat water with little whitewater, or too shallow to navigate
	M -	whitewater sections are interspersed with sections of flat-water
	H -	extensive whitewater with short sections of flat-water
Power Boats	L -	Navigation is very difficult; due to water depth or obstruction or remoteness, or small size of the waterbody deter use of the craft
	M -	navigation is slightly obstructed; or remoteness and size of the waterbody reduce use of the craft
	H -	navigation is easy, waterbody is accessible

Sailing	L - navigation is very difficult due to inconsistent winds, water depth or obstruction; or remoteness and small size of the waterbody deter use of the craft M - navigation is slightly obstructed; or remoteness and size of the waterbody reduce use of the craft H - steady winds and good navigability
Recreational Canoe	L - navigation is very difficult due to obstructions, turbulence or shallowness or use of the waterbody is very uninteresting M - navigation is slightly obstructed or travel is uninteresting H - navigation is easy, or travel is inviting

[illegible] RIVER
[illegible]

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Frenchman Lake (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road Access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Merrice Lake (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tatchun Lake (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	Proposed YTG Park along existing roadway
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle nest on lake
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, np
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Von Wilczek Lake (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Important duck habitat
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np
Water Quality	Poor	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RIVERS

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Bonanza Creek (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining
Navigability	Poor	Blockage by placer mining. Low volume
Portages	Frequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation
Hazards	High	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	High	Grand Forks Historic Site Abandoned Dawson-Whitehorse Road
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Absent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Poor	High turbidity caused by placer operations
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Traditional gold mining creek. Water flow volumes are too low to run this river. Recreational use is made of the creek by gold panners and sightseers.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Chandindu River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Potential bear hazard at confluence of Chandindu River and Yukon River
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	Unknown	

Comments: The mid section of the river has been identified as an Environmentally Significant Area (#10) and is a part of a proposed International Biological Programme site (#65). The Yukon Territorial Government has also identified part of this river as a proposed Park Reserve. Access/egress problems are responsible for the lack of information on this watercourse.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Coffee Creek (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining
Navigability	Poor	Very low volume
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Subject to run-off fluctuations
Hazards	High	Sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Coffee Creek Post Chisana Trail
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Poor	High turbidity caused by placer operations
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fifteen Mile River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	Unknown	

Comments: The difficulty of egress and access reduces the recreational potential of this area.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Forty Mile River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining
Navigability	Slight	Water level fluctuations
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Fluctuations due to placer mining
Hazards	Moderate	Placer mining obstructions Rough water in canyons
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	Reduced by placer mining
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Abandoned trading post at mouth
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Poor	High turbidity caused by placer operations
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Seasonal water fluctuations and placer mining activitites reduce overall recreational potential.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Indian River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	1 way road access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Extensive placer mining
Navigability	Poor	Low volume - placer mining interference
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	High	Placer mining
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Medium	Placer mining from gold rush
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Poor	High turbidity caused by placer mining operations
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Serious conflicting use due to placer mining.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Klondike River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining on lower reach
Navigability	Slight	
Portages	Infrequent	Occasional blockage by sweepers
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	Moderate	Occasional sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Dawson City, Hunker Creek, Rock Creek, Bear Creek, Tailing piles, Guggieville
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	High	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Medium	Suspended sediment due to placer mining
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	Despite much evidence of placer mining this river has sufficient speed to make a worthwhile 1/2 day trp for recreational users.
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Historically significant river. Has had commercial rafting operation, and has local and tourist recreational use, including raft race.

ECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lower Yukon River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Placer mining
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	Limited variety
Natural Features	Medium	Five Finger Rapids; Forty Mile
Historic Features	High	See attached
Information Availability	High	Books, brochures
Services & Facilities	High	Carmacks, Minto, Dawson City, Lodges, Commercial/Territorial campgrounds
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	High density of raptors (Peregrine Falcon, Bald Eagle)
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Fair	Sewer outfalls Carmacks and Dawson Suspended sediment below White and Klondike Rivers
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Lower Yukon (LY)

Historic Features:

Carmacks, Tantalus Butte, Yukon Crossing, Williams Creek, Hoochekoo Creek, Minto, Wolverine Creek, Fort Selkirk, Pelly Farm, Selwyn, Isaac Creek, Britannia Creek, Ballarat Creek, Coffee Creek, Kirkman Creek, Thistle Creek, Stewart River, Ogilvie, Klondike City, Dawson City, West Dawson, Moosehide, Fort Reliance, Forty Mile, Fort Constantine, Fort Cudahy, Coal Creek.

Comments:

The Forty Mile section of the Yukon River has been identified as an Environmentally Significant Area (#7) and a proposed International Biological Programme site (#64). The Lower Yukon is historically significant as both a gold rush route and as the focal point for gold mining activities. Most recreational canoeists following the gold rush route, complete their trip at Dawson City; a small percentage continue on into Alaska. A number of local residents live adjacent to the river and utilize it as a transportation corridor.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: North Klondike River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Old hydro installation
Navigability	Slight	Shallow, narrow river with tight bends
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	High seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	Moderate	Old hydro installation Sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Views of Ogilvie mountains
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Old hydro facility
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	YTG Campground (Tombstone Mtn.)
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	Too shallow
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: The North Klondike River has been identified as an Environmentally Significant Area (#4). Has occasional local use by recreational conoeists.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Selwyn River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability	Poor	Low water volume
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	High	Sweepers, gravel bars
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	High	Selwyn (1900-1950) Telegraph post and wood point for riverboats
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Poor access, egress, low volumes and short length of the river reduce recreational potential.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Sixty Mile River (LY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	One way road and trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining throughout area
Navigability	Poor	Blockages of river by placer miners
Portages	Frequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variations and placer mining interference
Hazards	High	Sweeper, culverts
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Medium	Ogilvie trading post opposite the mouth of the river
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Poor	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Historically significant area due to early resource exploration.

STEWAR

R

LAKES

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Arrowhead Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Barlow Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Crystal Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#15), International Biological Program site (#21) and the McArthur Game Sanctuary.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Edwards Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Einarson Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Emerald Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of an Environmentally Significant Area (#13).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ethel Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG Campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	Some native subsistence fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Site of a proposed Yukon Territorial Government Park Reserve and part of an Environemtnally Significant Area (#15).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fairweather Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Francis Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Halfway Lakes (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#12) and International Biological Program Site (#46).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Hanson Lakes (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Mining activity
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	Stocked (rainbow trout)
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: High level of recreational use by local residents.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Highland Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Janet Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Kathleen Lakes (S) (Upper)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in winter trail
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Mining exploration base camp
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

Comments: A very scenic mountain lake, used as a fly-in start point for canoeists on the Rackla-Beaver-Stewart trip.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Keele Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Outfitters camp
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality	High	

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#13), identified as part of an Area of Interest (YTG) and as a Natural Area of Canadian Significance by Parks Canada. Very high scenic values, but the expense of access is also high. Air access lake for the Hess River.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Mayo Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Placer mining Hydro Commercial fishing (8000 lb.) quota
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Hydro drawdowns
Hazards	High	Dead trees
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McQuesten Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Placer mining activity
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	Important Canada geese habitat
Fishing Capability	High	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Minto Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Misty Lake (S) (Upper)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	None
Navigability	Good
Portages	Absent
Water Level Fluctuations	Low
Hazards	Low

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	High
Natural Features	Medium
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Medium
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent
Wildlife Capability	
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	
Water Quality	Good

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

Comments: Headwater lake, providing fly-in access to the upper Stewart for canoe parties.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Niddery Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Penape Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pleasant Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Reid Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Important duck habitat
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swan Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY	
Conflicting Uses	Low
Navigability	Good
Portages	Absent
Water Level Fluctuations	Low
Hazards	Low

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	
Natural Features	
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	
Water Quality	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Talbot Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tiny Island Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments:

RIVERS

ECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Beaver River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	None	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	Trees screen much of the scenery
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	Occasional trapping cabins
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	Would have to get around Fraser Falls on Stewart
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Meandering river with little variation in scenery.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: East McQuesten River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ethel Creek (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Low volume
Portages	Frequent	Sweeper blockage
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	High	Deadfalls
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Horseshoe Slough, important habitat for Canada geese and ducks
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Upper section of creek is part of an Environmentally Significant Area (#15). Recreational potential is significantly reduced due to low water volume.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Hess River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Extensive rapids to grade 3
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Low	Boulder gardens, canyons
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: This river has extremely little use, and potential user types are restricted because of river navigability. However, the river may have potential as a high profile whitewater wilderness river.

ECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lansing River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	Lansing Settlement at the mouth of the river
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Despite relatively high recreational values, the river does not appear to have a high level of recreational use.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McQuesten River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Old clear cuts Old slab piles from Forestry Placer mining Hard rock exploration
Navigability	Good	
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Old sawmill and cabin at 40 Mile
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: See South McQuesten

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nadaleen River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY	
Conflicting Uses	
Navigability	
Portages	
Water Level Fluctuations	
Hazards	

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	High
Natural Features	Medium
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent
Wildlife Capability	High
Waterfowl Capability	Medium
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	Good

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments: Despite relatively high recreational values the river does not appear to have a high level of recreational use.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: North McQuesten River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Rackla River (North and East) (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in, trail access available
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	Moderate	Fast flowing bouldery
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	Too many boulders
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: A fast alpine river, that flows into the Beaver, which is slow and relatively uninteresting, thereby, reducing the likelihood of its attracting a high level of recreational use.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Rogue River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Canyons and boulder gardens
Portages	Frequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	High	

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	High	Glacier topped mountains
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	High
Recreational Canoe	Medium
Power Boat	Low
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL LOW

Comments: This river has extremely little use and potential user types are restricted because of river navigability, however, the river may have potential as a high profile whitewater wilderness river. Detailed information is unavailable.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: South McQuesten River (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Old clear cuts Old slab piles from Forestry Placer mining, exploration camps
Navigability	Good	Rapids to grade 2
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	Occasional sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Old sawmill and cabin at 40 Mile
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: This river is often used by local residents for recreational canoeing and hunting. The trip can be done on a long weekend or over four days.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Stewart River (S) (Lower, below Mayo)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	McQuesten, Scroggie Creek, Mazie May Ranch
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Mayo, Stewart Crossing, Stewart Island
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Stewart River (S) (Lower, below Mayo)

Comments:

Local residents travel up and down the river by power boat to fish and hunt. Lower Stewart River near Stewart Crossing has a number of native fish camps. There are a number of families living along the river. The river does not have extensive recreational canoe use because it competes for use with the Pelly and Upper Yukon, both of which are longer, have more history attached to them and are closer to the major population and transportation centre, Whitehorse. The Stewart River could see an increase in use if the potential of the Upper Stewart, Hess and Rogue for recreational canoeing is realized.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Stewart River (S) (Upper)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Canyons, rapids to grade III, Fraser Falls
Portages	Frequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	High	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Lansing, Fraser Falls, Gordon Landing
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	Fraser Falls
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: This river receives relatively little use, but is highly regarded as a wilderness, whitewater experience. Its headwaters are very scenic and provide hiking access to the Snake and Bonnet Plume watersheds.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Williamson Lake (S)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

PELLY RIVER

LAKES

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Big Kalzas Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Commercial fishing (quota 9000 lbs.)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	McArthur Range
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ch, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Blind Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Bruce Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Carolyn Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Detour Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#15).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Diamain Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Dragon Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	Lake is situated amongst esker terrain. This gives the lake many attractive branches and arms.
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Boat launch area at lake
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: Current use is largely by recreational fishermen and hunters. The lake is situated at some distance from any community, therefore, it does not have as high a present use, or potential as southern lakes system.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Earn Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	- Chinook/bear hazard at mouth of Earn Lake
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, ch, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ess Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	Commercial sport fishing lake
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fortin Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Hard rock exploration
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Pelly Mountains
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Important caribou overwintering habitat
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	lt Commercial sport fishing lake
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Identified as an Area of Interest by YTG.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fuller Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Hard rock mining exploration
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Proximity to Itsi Range gives spectacular mountain backdrop
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	Some
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Marshy shoreline
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, p
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Included in Environmentally Significant Area (#13.)

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Glenlyon Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt and possible chum spawning
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Grass Lakes (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Gull Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Itsi Lakes (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Proximity to Itsi Mountains gives good mountain views.
Natural Features	High	Many glacial erosion features visible
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Jackfish Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: John Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Proximity to Itsi Mountains gives good mountain views
Natural Features	High	Many glacial erosion features visible
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, p
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL MEDIUM

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#13).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Laforce Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Kalzas Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ch, lt
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Marjorie Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	Native subsistence hunting
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Mist Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Moose Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt(suspected)
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Narrow Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Olgie Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY	
Conflicting Uses	
Navigability	
Portages	
Water Level Fluctuations	
Hazards	

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	
Natural Features	
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	
Water Quality	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Orchie Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Orchay Lakes (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Otter Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pelly Lakes (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Hard rock exploration
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Pelly Lake Indian village Area of great significance to Ross River native people
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Osprey habitat Caribou overwintering
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	Fly-in sport fishing Commercial sport fishing ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	Power boats can travel upstream to get into the lakes
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Part of an Area of Interest identified by YTG.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ragged Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Included in Environmentally Significant Area (#15).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Sheldon/Field/Lewis Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Mt. Sheldon
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Old trading post at outlet of Sheldon Lake
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Caribou migration corridor Bald eagle habitat
Waterfowl Capability	High	Duck, geese, swans
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Medium	

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH

Comments: Lewis Lake has difficult egress for both paddlers and power boats. Lakes are shallow with many weedy areas.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Stokes Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Summit Lake (105N 1/2 R-1) (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Summit Lake (105N 1/2 Z-1) (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swim Lakes (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tadru Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tatlmain Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	Commercial Sport Fishing ag, lt *unconfirmed reports of giant whitefish reaching 50 lbs.
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tay Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Teddy Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Towhata Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Willow Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Low	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Wilson Lake (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Medium	Low volume

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	Shoreline marshy in places
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Medium
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	Low
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL LOW

Comments: Included as part of Environmentally Significant Area (#13). This is used as access to Upper Ross River system by recreational canoeists.

RIVERS

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Hoole River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	One way road access and fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	
Navigability	
Portages	
Water Level Fluctuations	
Hazards	

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	High
Natural Features	High
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	Medium
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Kalzas River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	1 way road access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lapie River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Rapids to grade 3 and one waterfall
Portages	Frequent	Around waterfall and 3 canyons
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Narraw valley and good mountain vistas
Natural Features	High	1 waterfall, 1 limestone canyon
Historic Features	Medium	Canol Road
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	YTG campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	High	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	Most of the river is fast moving and bouldery when not in canyons
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: This river is a popular weekend whitewater and recreational canoe trip with Yukon residents, including City of Whitehorse and Faro canoe courses. The potential for increased recreational use of the river is with recreational canoeing and the area of wilderness canoeing tourism.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Macmillan River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Logging and mining
Navigability	Slight	Log jams
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Log jams
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Russell Creek A number of old cabins on the lower section
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	Meandering sections are approx. 2/3 of the length of the river
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	The river from Riddell River down is usable by power boat
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:The Lower MacMillan is in Environmentally Significant Area (#15). The river had approximately 120 recreational canoe river travellers in 1983 (Russell Creek residents pers. comm.) most of whom were hunting.

NTORY

LOCATION: North Macmillan River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY	
Conflicting Uses	
Navigability	
Portages	
Water Level Fluctuations	
Hazards	

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	
Natural Features	
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	High
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	High

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Orchay River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Very low volume
Portages	Frequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	High	
Hazards	High	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pelly River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Logging near Ross River and Pelly Crossing
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Infrequent	Hoole Canyon, above Ross River
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	High water in spring

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	Pelly Mountains
Natural Features	Medium	Granite Canyon, Hoole Canyon
Historic Features	High	Pelly Banks, Pelly Farm (Museum) Original Ross River Settlement Native fish camps
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Medium	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	Access and services at Faro, Ross River, Pelly Crossing
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	Salmon travel up the Pelly
Water Quality	Good	Except below Rose Creek where mine wastes influence water quality

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL HIGH

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Pelly River (P)

Comments:

Native people from Pelly Crossing travel up and down the river by power boat to fish camps that are located along the river. Native people from Ross River travel up and down the river to hunt. Recreational canoeists generally put in at Ross River and go down to Dawson or Pelly. The lower Pelly gets increased use as recreational canoeists from the Ross and MacMillan Rivers travel it to egress points at Pelly and Dawson.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Prevost River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Riddell River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ross River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	Rapids to grade 2 except Provost Canyon grade 3
Portages	Infrequent	At Prevost Canyon
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Midstream boulders Occasional sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Sheldon Lake area, good views of Itsi Mountains and Mount Sheldon
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Sheldon Lake trading post
Information Availability	High	River publications
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Ross River (P)

Comments:

Upper Ross Environmentally Significant Area (#13).
The Upper Ross River from Wilson Lake down to Sheldon is a whitewater run that has seen commercial use. The river in the area of Sheldon Lake receives use from power boats, going both upstream and downstream to hunt and fish. The river from Sheldon Lake down receives tourist recreational canoe use from people going to Dawson City. Ross River residents travel up the river from Ross to fish and hunt. Ross River has a proposed hydro site at Ross Canyon. The proximity to the road and the lower scenic values on the section from Prevost Canyon to 15 miles before the Pelly junction reduce the rivers appeal to wilderness travellers.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: South Macmillan River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Boulder gardens and rapids to grade 3 and one grade 4 ledge to Riddell River
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Vistas of Itsi Range and Mt. Sheldon
Natural Features	High	Bedrock canyons
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	Printed information in guide books
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Bald eagle habitat
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

River (P)

Comments:
Upper South MacMillan part of International Biological Program (#55) and Environmentally Significant Area (#13). Part of the South MacMillan is used by an outfitter for hunting. The South MacMillan appears to be rapidly gaining a reputation amongst recreational canoeists particularly in Europe as a high quality wilderness river trip. The ease of access and egress, the length of the river (over 300 miles to Pelly Crossing) and the excellent opportunities to view wildlife have all contributed to this reputation. The over 300 mile section referred to above is the longest section of river between access points in the Yukon River Basin.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tay River (P)

		EXPLANATION
ACCESSIBILITY		
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	Estimated
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Lower section part of Environmentally Significant Area (#15).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tummel River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	1 way road access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Woodside River (P)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

WHITE RIVER

LAKES

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fish Hole Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Gladstone Lakes (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Outfitter camp Periodic mining activity
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Infrequent	Beaver dams
Water Level Fluctuations	Moderate	Seasonal variation
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	Lakes used for commercial sports fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Included as part of a suitable area for a potential National Park, by Parks Canada. Difficult trail access substantially reduces the recreational potential of this area.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Kluane Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Commercial fishing (30,000 lb. quota)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Squall winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	St. Elias Mts. and Ruby Mts.
Natural Features	High	Lake level variation
Historic Features	High	Silver City, Burwash (Museum)
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	High	Highway lodges and campgrounds
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle habitat
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Swans, ducks, geese - lake outlet
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, cm, np, lt Commercial sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: Kluane is one of the most picturesque lakes in the Basin and supports a high number of recreational user groups. Squall winds are quite common making travel sometimes hazardous.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pickhandle Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Proposed pipeline route
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	Local knowledge
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	Important staging area for spring and fall migrations
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: This lake has a high seasonal recreational potential because of its close proximity to the Alaska Highway.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Stevens Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Potential hydro development
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Infrequent	Shallow water
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Included as a suitable area for a potential National Park by Parks Canada. The number of trail miles involved in reaching this water body substantially reduce its recreational potential.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tchawsahmon Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tepee Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tincup Lake (Y)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Rugged mountain scenery
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	Commercial sport fishing ag, ch (spawning at mouth) lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Toshingermann Lakes (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	Trail access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		np, lt
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Wellesley Lake (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Commercial sport fishing lodge
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	Chisana Trail
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Sport fishing lodge
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Important swan habitat
Fishing Capability	High	Commercial sports fishing Fly-in sport fishing ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Identified as an Area of Interest by YTG. This lake has a reputation as the best sport fishing lake in the Yukon and has specific fishing regulations governing it.

RIVERS

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Donjek River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
		Chisana Trail crosses at Klotassin River confluence
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Braided channels, silty water, obscurred shallows
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers, log jams and strong current lines when braids meet
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	The mountain scenery is excellent, however, the river valley is less pleasant because of silt and associated dust storms
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle nesting near Nisling River confluence
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Poor	High suspended sediments from glacier run-off
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	Jet boats
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Part of Caribou Study Area. Southern section part of International Biological Program (#16) and Environmentally Significant Area (#19). High suspended sediment decreases the recreational potential of this river for certain user groups.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Klaza River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	One way trail access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Confluence with Nisling River part of Environmentally Significant Area (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Klottasin River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Kluane River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Mining exploration
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Boulder gardens
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	St. Elias Mts
Natural Features	High	Geomorphic processes
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle nesting
Waterfowl Capability	High	WF-14 near mouth of Kluane Lake
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Fair	High from lake outlet to Duke River. Low from Duke River down as Duke has high silt content
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: Bear hazard in October at outflow of Kluane Lake which is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#19). (Also includes Talbot Arm).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Koidern River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Low	
Navigability	Medium	Low water levels
Portages	Low	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Low volume river becomes shallow in September
Hazards	Medium	Tight bends
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	Commercial lodge and campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	
Wildlife Capability	High	Prime furbearer habitat
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	Medium	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ladue River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: North Ladue River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nisling River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in Primitive trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Upper Nisling
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:This river flows through Environmentally Significant Area (#18) as well as through the edge of a Proposed National Park. The river, has high wilderness values and high potential if access is improved.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: White River (W)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Braided river, obscurred shallows, high silt content
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers, log jams, strong current lines when braids meet
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	See attached
Natural Features	Medium	Geomorphic processes
Historic Features	Low	Canyon City and Snag, James Trail, Chisana Trail
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Lodge and campground on Alaska Highway
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	cm
Water Quality	Poor	High suspended sediments from glacier run-off
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: The high suspended sediment load of this river decreases its overall recreational potential.

LOCATION: White River (W)

Scenic Quality:

The mountain scenery is excellent, however, the river valley is less pleasant, with extensive silt present and associated dust storms.

LAKES

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Baker Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Dalayee Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottages (5)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Excellent lake trout fishing.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Dorsey Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Excellent lake trout fishing.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fish Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Gladys Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: There are nine B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserves located on the lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Hall Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Two B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserves are located on the lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ice Lakes (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		ag
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Leaf Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Squanga Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		Bald eagle nesting area
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comment: Important bald eagle nesting area.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Teslin Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Cottages (17)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Mary Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: May Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McNeil Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Miller Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	None
Navigability	Good
Portages	Absent
Water Level Fluctuations	Low
Hazards	Low

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	Medium
Natural Features	Medium
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent
Wildlife Capability	Low
Waterfowl Capability	Medium
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	Good

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	Medium
Sailboats	Medium

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL LOW

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Morley Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: One B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve located on lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Morris Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt (possible ch)
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Moss Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Munson Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nisutlin Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, ch, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Located inside Environmnentally Significant Area (#30).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nome Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Peters Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Red River Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Envrionmentally Significant Area (#30).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Rosie Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Rudy Lakes (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Sidney Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground closure
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Slim Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Squanga Lake (T)

		EXPLANATION
ACCESSIBILITY		
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	High	YTG campground (upcoming rehabilitation)
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Important bald eagle habitat
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Sterlin Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Summit Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swan Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: There are 2 B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserves located on the lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swift Lake (Drains into Teslin Lake) (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY	
Conflicting Uses	
Navigability	
Portages	
Water Level Fluctuations	
Hazards	

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	
Natural Features	
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	Medium
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swift Lake (Drains into Teslin River) (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses

Navigability

Portages

Water Level Fluctuations

Hazards

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality

Natural Features

Historic Features

Information Availability

Services & Facilities

Primitive Campsite Availability

Wildlife Capability

Waterfowl Capability

Fishing Capability

Water Quality

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft

Recreational Canoe

Power Boat

Sailboats

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Teenah Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Teslin Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottages (45)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Wind
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Museum at Teslin
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Community of Teslin, Govt. and private campground facilities, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle nesting areas
Waterfowl Capability	High	Swans, ducks - Teslin outlet and Nisutlin Bay
Fishing Capability	Medium	Commercial sport fishing ag, ch, cm, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: There are ten Park and Recreation Map Reserves located on Teslin Lake. The lake is extensively used by local residents for both fishing and hunting.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Thirty Mile Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Wolf Lake (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	Fishing Lodge (Sport)
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, ch, np, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RIVERS

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Boswell River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining
Navigability	Poor	Shallow water
Portages	Frequent	Low volume
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation
Hazards	High	Tight bends, rocks, sweepers

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	
Natural Features	
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	Low
Water Quality	

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	Medium
Recreational Canoe	Low
Power Boat	Low
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments: No headwater lake resulting in very low water volumes.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Gladys River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	Slight	Potential hydro site
Navigability	Poor	Steep gradient, waterfalls
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variations
Hazards	Moderate	Boulder gardens

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	Medium
Natural Features	Medium
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent
Wildlife Capability	Medium
Waterfowl Capability	High
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	Good

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	High
Recreational Canoe	Medium
Power Boat	Low
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL LOW

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Hayes River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Jennings River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in or primitive trail access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments: One B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve at mouth of Jennings River.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Mary River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	1 way road access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Low volume
Portages	Frequent	Sweepers spanning river
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation
Hazards	High	Sweepers, log jams and tight bends
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McConnell River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Pelly Mountains
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McNeil River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Pelly Mtns.
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		ag, ch, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lower Morley River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	one canyon and waterfall Short rapids to grade 4
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	Midstream
Hazards	Moderate	Boulders, canyon
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	High	Staging area for swans, ducks, geese at Morley Bay
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	Upstream from the mouth
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: This river is used by powerboats travelling upstream from the mouth for hunting. River has occasional use by recreational canoeists, but lower very slow section deters more extensive use.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Upper Morley River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Upper half located inside Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nisutlin River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Low	YTG campground adjacent to South Canol Road
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Bald eagle nesting along river
Waterfowl Capability	High	Swans, ducks, geese, important staging area at Nisutlin Bay
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Nisutlin River (T)

Comments:

Top end and lower end part of Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and lower section part of International Biological Programme (#18).

This river has high use from a wide variety of users. Recreational canoeists travel it and it is utilized by one commercial outfitter (Karpes & Pugh). It is utilized by fishing and hunting groups in spring, summer and fall, for waterfowl, big game and fish.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Red River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Midsection of river located in Environmentally Significant Area (#30).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Rose River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Midstream boulders Rapids to grade 2+
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Low volumes are encountered in August and September
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers and midstream boulders

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	From Nisutlin River to first bridge
Sailboats	Low	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL MEDIUM

Comments: Because of the high number of points of access this river is popular with recreational canoeists wishing to practice skills. It is utilized by City of Whitehorse courses. The lower section is utilized by hunting groups.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Smart River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	1 way road access and fly-in

SUITABILITY	
Conflicting Uses	Slight
Navigability	Poor
Portages	Frequent
Water Level Fluctuations	High
Hazards	High

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	Medium
Natural Features	Medium
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent
Wildlife Capability	Medium
Waterfowl Capability	Medium
Fishing Capability	Medium
Water Quality	Good

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Medium
Recreational Canoe	Medium
Power Boat	Low
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW

Comments: One B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve located at mouth of river.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swift River (Drains into Teslin River) (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses
Navigability
Portages
Water Level Fluctuations
Hazards

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality
Natural Features
Historic Features
Information Availability
Services & Facilities
Primitive Campsite Availability
Wildlife Capability
Waterfowl Capability
Fishing Capability
Water Quality

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft
Recreational Canoe
Power Boat
Sailboats

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Swift River (Draining into Teslin Lake) (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Road traffic
Navigability	Slight	Riffles and some boulder sections
Portages	Infrequent	At some water levels, non at low levels
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Moose population in lower area
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	Shallow
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Lower river is wide and slow, with very interostring wet lands. A B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve is located at the mouth of the river on Teslin Lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Teslin River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Placer mining potential
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Teslin Crossing, Mason Landing, old cabins, gold rush route
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	High	Johnsons Crossing (at outlet of Teslin Lake)
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Important bald eagle nesting near Swift Lake
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Teslin River (T)

Comments:
Historic Site of Livingstone Creek may be accessed from Upper Teslin.
The Teslin River is the second highest recreational use river in the Yukon, behind the Yukon River. The river receives high use from recreational canoeists both local and tourist and has one commercial user (Gold Rush River Tours). The river has high power boat use both local and tourist. There is one commercial operator (Yukon Wilderness Unlimited). The most used access point is Johnsons Crossing. Egress is at Carmacks or Dawson City. The river has high use in the Johnsons Crossing area by native people for fishing. There is extensive placer mining staking along the river that detracts from some users experience and poses the potential for a major conflict.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Wolf River (T)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in or primitive trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Many rapids of grade 2; two rapids to grade 3 and one waterfall
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Low volume river gets very shallow in September
Hazards	Moderate	Boulder gardens
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	While the river is attractive the surrounding country is low lying
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Important bald eagle nesting areas
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	Power boats may utilize the lower section
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Entire river is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#30) and International Biological Programme (#18).

TOMS RIVER
UPPER

LAKES

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Alligator Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	1 way road and trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Cabin
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt Fly-in sport fishing Excellent lake trout fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

ECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Annie Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES	
Scenic Quality	Medium
Natural Features	Medium
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium
Wildlife Capability	Low
Waterfowl Capability	Low
Fishing Capability	Low
Water Quality	High

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Medium

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM

Comments: Part of a proposed Territorial Park.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Atlin Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Cottaging Commercial fishing (4000 lbs quota for Yukon portion)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Wind
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Llewellyn Glacier, Atlin Mt., Mt. Minto
Natural Features	Medium	See attached
Historic Features	Medium	See attached
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Atlin Community Atlin commercial campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	High	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

OCATION: Atlin Lake (UY)

Natural Features:
Rock glacier on Atlin Mountain, Llewellyn Icefield at south end of Atlin Lake.

Historic Features:
Telegraph Trail, Atlin Townsite, Atlin River and Scotia Bay Railway.

Comments:
Five B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserves. There is a museum in Atlin. Southern section is part of Atlin Provincial Park. Southern section gives access to large glacier system, and has use by two wilderness guiding businesses (Nortreks and Llewellyn Enterprises). Nortreks and North Country Travellers also operate on the lake in summer and winter. Locals sail on the lake regularly. The lake is used extensively by locals and tourists for power boat, sight seeing, fishing and hunting. Atlin Lake is the most popular sailing lake in the Yukon River system.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Bennett Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Commercial fishing (9000 lb. quota)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	High	Funnelled squall winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	Carcross dunes
Historic Features	High	Bennet City, WhitePass Railway
Information Availability	High	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Carcross at north end of lake
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	Swans, ducks, staging area near outlet of Bennett Lake
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Bennett Lake (UY)

Comments:

Carcross Development Area.

Bennett City - Bennett Lake - YTG Development Area (1980).

Bennett City - Priority Development Area (YTG) (South end of Bennett Lake).

Environmentally Significant Areas (#27), (#28) and (#29).

Part of Bennett-Tagish Lakes Major Natural Area.

Millhaven Bay - Proposed Territorial Park (confluence of Wheaton River).

Main arm has much less potential than West Arm, which gives access to B.C. lakes, Munro etc. A boat shuttle service from Bennett City to Carcross for Chilkoot Pass hikers is in operation. Bennett Lake is notorious for strong gusty winds.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Bernhard Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Adjacent to WhitePass Railway
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	Exposed campsites
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Big Salmon Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Medium	Fly-in or trail access (Area accessible via Quiet Lake)
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Outfitters camp
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Moderate	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	Canada geese staging area
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: The lake is part of the Big Salmon river system. It has a lot of recreational canoe traffic (crossing it), and is highly used by locals for both fishing and hunting.

ECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Brownlee Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	Teepee Peak Mt. Lawson
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Many islands located on lake. Could provide interesting primitive campsites.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Bryde Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features		
Information Availability		
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Cantile Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in (Difficult air access)

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses

Navigability

Portages

Water Level Fluctuations

Hazards

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality

Natural Features

Historic Features

Information Availability

Services & Facilities

Primitive Campsite Availability

Wildlife Capability

Waterfowl Capability

Fishing Capability

Water Quality

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft

Recreational Canoe

Power Boat

Sailboats

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Chadburn Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cabins (Rotary Club-Canoe Club)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Summer Youth Camp
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt Stocked lake (rainbow trout)
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	Prohibited
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Chadburn Lake was proposed as a Territorial Park Reserve and is also included in the Whitehorse Development Area Plan.
Extensive use of area made by Canoe Club and Whitehorse schools.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Chain Lakes (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features		
Information Availability		
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of YTG Area of Interest (File information).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Claire Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features		
Information Availability		
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt Commercial sport fishing
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: YTG Area of Interest (File information).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Coal Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Wilderness Guide Camp
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	Marshy shoreline
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	Medium
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL Unknown

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Coghlan Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging Sports fishing lodge
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features		
Information Availability		
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	High	Fly-in sport fishing Commercial sport fishing ag, np, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Identified as an Area of Interest by YTG.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Cowley Lakes (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	Cowley Station WhitePass Railway
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Crag Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging (18)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Crag Lake drains into Tagish Lake near the outflow of Bennett Lake. The lake has been identified as a Major Natural Area and is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#27), (#28) and (#29). Cottagers are an important user group on this lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Crater lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Boundary Ranges
Natural Features	High	Glacial erosion features
Historic Features	High	Chilcoot Trail
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: High alpine lake. Small size reduces the potential recreational use of the water body. Lakeshore is used by travellers on the Chilcoot Trail.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Drury Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt, np Excellent lt fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Edgar Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	None
Navigability	High
Portages	Absent
Water Level Fluctuations	Low
Hazards	None

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	High
Natural Features	
Historic Features	Low
Information Availability	Low
Services & Facilities	Low
Primitive Campsite Availability	
Wildlife Capability	
Waterfowl Capability	
Fishing Capability	
Water Quality	

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	
Recreational Canoe	
Power Boat	
Sailboats	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fantail Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Low	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Teepee Peak, Mt. Lawson
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	Fantail Historic Trail followed lake
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fish Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging Hydro power
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Wind

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	Lake level variation
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL MEDIUM

Comments: Lake level is dam controlled by Yukon Electric.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fox Lake (Drains into McClintock River) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access only
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Fox Lake (Drains into Lake Laberge) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging (6)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	Bald eagle nesting site
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Fox Lake is highly used by tourist traffic heading to Dawson City. Fox Lake is also an important recreational site for many local residents.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Frank Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	Commercial sport fishing

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL LOW

Comments: Identified as an Area of Interest by YTG.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Graham Inlet (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in or boat from Atlin or Tagish
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Low	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Wind
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Atlin River railway
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	Brooks family fishing lodge
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	High	lt
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Recreationists travelling the Southern Lakes system go via Graham Inlet from Atlin to Tagish or Carcross.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Harrison Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features		
Information Availability		
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt, ag
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#23). Alpine lake expected to have relatively high scenic characteristics, however, access is difficult.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Homan Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Mt. Foster, Coast Mountains
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Hutshi Lakes (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access only
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cabin Commercial fishing (2000 lb. quota)
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	High	Hutshi Native Village Dalton Trail
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#23). Lakes have high significane to Champagne-Aishihik Indian Band.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Jackson Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging Power generation
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Water fluctuations due to drawdown
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Haeckel Hill, Mt. McIntyre
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	High	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: This lake is dam controlled by Yukon Electric.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Jo-Jo Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Kusawa Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging, outfitters camp
Navigability	Slight	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Squall winds

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Arc Mt. Coast Mts. High mountain scenery
Natural Features	High	Glacial erosion features
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	Medium
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Medium

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL MEDIUM

Comments: Entire lake in Environmentally Significant Area (#25) and is part of a Proposed YTG Territorial Park. The north end of the lake receives highest use, as this is where the access point for most of the cottaging and campground is.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lake Laberge (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging (51) Commercial fishing (20,000 lb quota
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Squall winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Upper Laberge, Lower Laberge
Information Availability	High	Published information
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	Bald eagle nesting site
Waterfowl Capability	Low	Dabblers, swans and ducks
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, cm, np, lt
Water Quality	Good	Periodic raw sewage disposal
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Lower Laberge is currently undergoing rehabilitation/stabilization and a future access road is proposed into the site. Lake Laberge is crossed by tourist and local travellers following the goldrush route to Dawson City.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lewes Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	WhitePass Railway
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Medium	WhitePass Railway
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	Limited shoreline vegetation
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Atlin Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging (10)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Swans, ducks stage at outlet of lake
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	High
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL MEDIUM

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#29).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Fox Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Klondike Highway skirts eastern shore of lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Salmon Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	None	Cottaging (58)
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	3 YTG campgrounds, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: The level of recreational use is influenced largely by the population of Faro.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Long Lake (Drains into Linderman Lake) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Boundary Ranges
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Chilkoot Trail
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Lakeshore is used by travellers hiking the Chilkoot Trail.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Long Lake (Drains into Nordenskold) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	High	Fly-in sport fishing Commercial sport fishing lt, ag, wf
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	Unknown

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#23).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Lowry Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Moon Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Mandanna Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in. Possible to portage from River
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, np, lt
Water Quality	High	Excellent sports fishing
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Identified as an Area of Interest by YTG.

ECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Marsh Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging (348) Lake used as reservoir for hydro
Navigability	Good	Occassional shallow areas
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Squall winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Gold Rush Route Tagish post
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	High	YTG campground and boat launch Commercial lodge & camground fac.
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	Bald eagle nesting
Waterfowl Capability	Low	Swans, ducks stage at M'Clintock Bay and Tagish Narrows
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Identified as a Major Natural Area and a Proposed Development Area by YTG. Marsh Lake is highly used by local residents for cottaging, fishing, power boat use and hunting.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McClintock Lakes (105 SW K-1) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		lt, np
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: M'Clintock Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Outfitters camp
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features		
Information Availability		
Services & Facilities		
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt, np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McConnell Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Michie Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	Fly-in sports fishing Chinook salmon spawn at outlet
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Mountain Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY

Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES

Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY

Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Munroe Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in or boat access from Carcross
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Bennett Range
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	Low	

Comments: Occassionally used by local residents via boat access from Carcross.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nares Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Montana Mt., Nares Mt., Caribou Mt
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Gold Rush Route
Information Availability	Medium	Published guide books
Services & Facilities	Medium	Carcross
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: Identified as part of Bennett-Tagish Lakes Major Natural Area and Environmentally Significant Area (#28).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nelson Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Cathedral Peak, Mt. Switzer, Coast Mountains
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Northern Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Outfitter camp
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, lt
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nuska Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Partridge Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	High	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Cliffs, Boundary Range
Natural Features	Medium	Sandspits
Historic Features	Medium	Gault Settlement (abandoned)
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Low	Suspended sediments
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pike Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pleasant Lake (105 SW 1-1) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Primrose Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Proposed commercial sport fishing 1 cabin
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Low levels of suspended sediments
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Open pine country High mountain scenery
Natural Features	High	Many glacial features
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Significant wildlife area
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	ag, lt
Water Quality	Poor	Glacial silt present
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: This lake is the site of a proposed recreation lodge that would utilize many of the areas recreational opportunitites.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Quiet Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	Cottaging
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	Closed campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Canada geese staging area at outlet into Big Salmon
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: This lake gives access to the Big Salmon River system (see Big Salmon River for more information).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Racine Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Boundary Ranges
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Rose Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	YTG Government cabin
Navigability	Good	
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	- Poor visibility due to low levels of suspended sediment
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt, ag
Water Quality	Fair	Low levels of suspended sediment
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#26).
A number of recreation proposals for trail systems from Whitehorse extend to this lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Sandy Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Shallow sections
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	Canada geese staging area
Fishing Capability	Medium	Chinook spawning site
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Satasha Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Scout Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Scout Camp
Navigability	High	
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	Private campground
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	High	Stocked lake (rainbow trout)
Water Quality	High	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Silt Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Planes cannot land because of rocks hidden by silty water
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Low	Silt Lake is actually a river flowing through a silted up lake
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Rocks not visible due to silty water
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Rothwell Peak, Boundary Range, Glacial erosion features
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Low	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Low	Suspended sediments caused by glacier run-off
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Access is a major problem for any development of the recreational potential of this lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Skelly Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Snafu Lake System (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Spawn Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		np
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Spirit Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Commercial campground
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Caribou Mt., Montana Mt.
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	High	Commercial campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Medium	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Surprise Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Placer mining in proximity of lake
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Ruby Mt., Idaho Peak
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	Gold mining
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, (lt suspected)
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: 2 B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserves located on lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tagish Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cottaging (192)
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Squall winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Tagish Post and Windy Arm
Information Availability	Medium	Point of Interest #55
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground, boat launch, commercial campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	Trumpeter swan and geese staging area - Tagish Narrows
Fishing Capability	Medium	Commercial sports fishing ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	High	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significiant Area (#27), (#28) and (#29) as well as part of the Bennett-Tagish Major Natural Area. There is a conflict between staging waterfowl (particularly Trumpeter swans) and recreational activity (particularly power boat users). Fishing activity is often concentrated on Tagish Bridge. Also a popular sailing lake.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Takhini Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Rothwell Peak
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Taku Arm (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in or boat from Tagish
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Medium	Squall winds
Portages	None	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Medium	Squall winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Florence Range
Natural Features	High	Fjord landscape
Historic Features	Medium	Ben-my-Cree, Hale, Kirtland, Engineer Mine
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	High	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: One B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve. Northern end of arm is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#27), (#28) and (#29) as well as Bennett-Tagish Major Natural Area.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tarfu Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#35).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Taye Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle nesting area
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Ducks, geese, swans
Fishing Capability	Medium	Fly-in sport fishing
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Part of Environmentally Significant Area (#23).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Thomas Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	Trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Turtle Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality		
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tutshi Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Strong winds
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Surrounded by high mountain scenery
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	High	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Upper section, part of a B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Twin Lakes (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Medium	YTG campground, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	lt, np, (stocking program, rainbow trout)
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Medium	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Willow Lake (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Slight	Shallow in some areas
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Young Peak, Teepee Peak, Coast Mountains
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Teepee settlement and Fantail Trail
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY	
Whitewater Craft	Low
Recreational Canoe	High
Power Boat	Medium
Sailboats	Low

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments:

RIVERS

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Atlin River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in Accessible via Atlin Lake
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Possible hydro development
Navigability	Slight	Rapids to grade 2 at high water
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Medium	Railway, Taku, Scotia Bay
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: This section of river provides the connection between Atlin Lake and the rest of the southern lakes system. It is therefore an important waterway, especially for power boat users.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Big Salmon River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	Road access via Quiet Lake
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Lower river is staked for placer mining
Navigability	Good	Short rapids to grade 2
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	See attached
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers and one log jam just below Big Salmon Lake
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	The river flows through scenic mountains for 100 miles
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	High	Published descriptions
Services & Facilities	Low	Campsite at Quiet Lake
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Bald eagle nesting
Waterfowl Capability	High	Canada geese breed in lakes adjacent to river on upper section
Fishing Capability	High	ag, lt
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Big Salmon River (UY)

Water Level Fluctuations:
Power boats have some difficulty in September.
Occasional midstream boulders

Comments:
Bear hazard near Big Salmon Lake. Development Area at Yukon River confluence Environmentally Significant Area (#34) contains east end of river (upper section). Due to river length and scenic wilderness values this river has become internationally known as a beautiful wilderness trip. Five local outfitters offer guided trips on the river. These are:

Yukon Mountain & River Expeditions;
Goldrush River Tours;
Karpes & Pughes;
Ecosummer Yukon Expeditions
Yukon Whitewater Recreation.

In addition the river has much use by local recreational canoeists and power boaters. Hunting and fishing activities also attract users. Some of the lower portion of the river has been staked by placer miners and dredging has been proposed. This would be a major conflict with current recreational use. Because of the high use some of the obvious campsites at the mouths of tributary creeks are exhibiting signs of degradation (up to 6 fire pits, rusting tin cans and garbage).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Ibex River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	1 way road access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Narrow shallow stream
Portages	Frequent	Many sweepers across the whole river
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Very subject to run-off fluctuations
Hazards	High	Tight bends and many sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Kusawa River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Coast Mountains
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	UNKNOWN	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Little Salmon River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Good	A low volume river
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variation
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	Columbia Slough
Historic Features	Low	Little Salmon village
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	Campground on Little Salmon Lake
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	Pleasant weekend trip
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: Lower portion is part of the proposed Little Salmon-Columbia Slough Development Area. The river has use by all local recreational user groups, as it can be travelled by canoe or power boat in a weekend.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Magundy River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Small volume river
Portages	Frequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation
Hazards	High	Sweepers that cross river
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	Campground closure, boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Meandering narrow and shallow stream with many sweepers that reach both banks.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: McClintock River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Medium	One way trail access and fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Outfitters cabin
Navigability	Slight	Sweepers, tight bends
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	High	Seasonal variation in run-off
Hazards	Moderate	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	Marshy, restricted views
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Nordenskold River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road and trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Rapids
Portages	Frequent	Around sweepers that bridge the river
Water Level Fluctuations	High	
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	
Natural Features	Low	
Historic Features	Low	Dalton Trail Montague House (on Alaska Hwy)
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	Gov. campground and boat launch
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	Extensive marshes
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	Ducks, swans, geese staging area - Upper Nordenskold
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Confluence is in Carmacks Development Area and upper portion is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#23). Shallow, tightly meandering river.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: North Big Salmon River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Low water volumes
Portages	Frequent	Sweepers across the river
Water Level Fluctuations	High	- Seasonal variations with run-off fluctuations
Hazards	High	Sweepers, boulder gardens
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Pelly Mts.
Natural Features	High	Glacial erosion features
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	Low	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Difficulty of access and low water volumes reduce the recreational potential of this river.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Pine Creek (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Mining, trapping, residential dev.
Navigability	Poor	Cables across river
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	
Hazards	High	Waterfall, canyons and boulder gardens
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Townsite of Discovery
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	Too shallow and bouldery
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: Lower section is a Park and Recreation Map Reserve (B.C.) This creek has some use by whitewater and recreational canoeists.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Primrose River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	See attached
Navigability	Slight	Many rapids to grade 4 and one waterfall
Portages	Frequent	3 of over 1 km
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Moderate	Waterfall, canyons and rapids to grade 4

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Alpine glaciers, open pine country
Natural Features	High	Many glacial erosion features
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	High	Significant wildlife area
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	ag
Water Quality	Fair	Low levels of suspended sediments caused by glacier run-off

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	Quite unsuitable
Sailboats	Low	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Primrose River (UY)

Conflicting Uses:
See Primrose, Rose and Kusawa Lakes.
Formerly a proposed hydro site.

Comments:
The Primrose River is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#26). The confluence is also part of Environmentally Significant Area (#25) as well as part of the Kusawa Lake Proposed Territorial Park. A commercial recreational canoe outfitter, operates on this river (Ecosummer). The overall recreational potential of this river is low for all groups except advanced canoeists and kayakers.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: South Big Salmon River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	Low	Fly-in
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Serious	Placer mining
Navigability	Slight	Low water volume
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	High seasonal fluctuations caused by run-off
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers, log jams
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Medium	
Natural Features	Medium	
Historic Features	High	Livingstone Creek
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Medium	
Water Quality	Poor	Suspended sediments caused by placer mining
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments:

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Upper Takhini River (Drains into Kusawa Lake) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	Low	Fly-in

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses		
Navigability		
Portages		
Water Level Fluctuations		
Hazards		

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Rothwell Peak, Boundary Ranges
Natural Features		
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability		
Wildlife Capability		
Waterfowl Capability		
Fishing Capability		
Water Quality		

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft		
Recreational Canoe		
Power Boat		
Sailboats		

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL UNKNOWN

Comments: Upper Takhini crosses B.C./Yukon border.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION:Mid Takhini River (From Kusawa Lake to Mendenhall) (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Low	Cottage dev., placer squatting
Navigability	Good	One grade 2-3 rapid
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	Occasional boulders
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	Dry pine environment High mountain scenery
Natural Features	High	
Historic Features	Medium	Mendenhall
Information Availability	Medium	
Services & Facilities	Medium	Campground
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	High	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Medium	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	HIGH	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Mid Takhini River (UY)

Comments:

The mid Takhini River is part of Environmentally Significant Area (#25) as well as part of the Kusawa Lake Proposed Territorial Park Reserve.

The Upper Takhini has easy access-egress for Whitehorse residents and thus receives the highest recreational use of any 1 day river in the Yukon River basin. Recreational canoe users include City of Whitehorse courses and school groups. Whitewater boat users utilize the river for basic instruction and as a play area. Fishing parties are found at various points along the river. Power boats travel the river for fishing and hunting throughout spring, summer and fall.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Takhini River (Lower) (UY) (From Mendenhall to Yukon River)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cabins Placer lease squatters
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Absent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	Forest fire evidence - clay banks
Natural Features	Low	Takhini Crossing
Historic Features	Medium	Dalton Trail, 1958 burn area
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Low	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Poor	Eroding clay banks cause suspended sediment
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Medium	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: The slow moving water, lack of scenic values and poor water quality all reduce recreational potential. River borders Environmentally Significant Area (#23).

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Tutshi River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	2 way road access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	None	
Navigability	Poor	Grade 3 and 4 rapids and four drops over 4 ft.
Portages	Infrequent	
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	High	Canyon walls, boulder gardens and ledges
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	High mountain scenery
Natural Features	High	glacial erosion features
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Low	
Waterfowl Capability	Low	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Fair	Some silt content from glaciers
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: The Tutshi is a world class whitewater river which because of ease of access and proximity to Whitehorse, receives much use by locals and tourists. Identified as a B.C. Park and Recreation Map Reserve.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Upper Yukon River

ACCESSIBILITY		EXPLANATION
Access	High	Two way road access. See attached

SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Cabins in the Whitehorse area Hydro dam at Schwatka and Marsh lake. Water intakes for commercial use.
Navigability	Good	
Portages	Infrequent	Marsh Lake, Schwatka Lake
Water Level Fluctuations	Low	
Hazards	Low	

RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	
Natural Features	Medium	Miles Canyon
Historic Features	High	See attached
Information Availability	High	See attached
Services & Facilities	High	3 YTG campgrounds, 4 private campgounds, 3 boat launches
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Bald eagle nesting
Waterfowl Capability	High	M'Clintock Bay, Upper Labarge, Lower Labarge
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag, ch, cm, lt, np
Water Quality	Good	

CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater craft	Low	Only whitewater section is below NCPC dam. This area is highly used by locals.
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	High	
Sailboats	Low	

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Upper Yukon

Access:
The Upper Yukon has the highest use of all rivers in the river basin. It has high use from tourist recreational canoeists who generally begin at Whitehorse and travel to Dawson City or Carmacks. Some begin at Carcross or Marsh Lake. Local recreational canoeists make high use of Marsh Lake/Whitehorse, Miles Canyon, the whitewater area below the Whitehorse dam and Whitehorse/Takhini River. Three commercial river outfitters offer trips from Whitehorse to Carmacks or beyond (Goldrush River Tours, Karpes and Pugh, Yukon Whitewater Recreation).

Power boat use is also high, with most of the traffic in the Whitehorse area as residents travel upstream to the Marsh Lake system and/or downstream to Lake Labarge. A commercial powerboat operates up Miles Canyon daily throughout the summer and Goldrush River Tours operate from Whitehorse down to Lake Labarge. Hydro power sites have been identified at Big Salmon, Thirty Mile and Eagles Nest Bluff. The river has been proposed as part of the Klondike Gold Rush Historic Park.

Historic Features:
Tagish Post, Miles Canyon townsite and tramways, Upper Labarge (NWNP Post and Indian Village), Lower Labarge (NWMP Post, sternwheeler servicing, roadhouse and telegraph station), Boyer's Camp (sternwheeler woodcutting camp), Hootalinqua (roadhouse, shipyard), Big Eddy (fish camp), Big Salmon NWMP Post, Cyr's Dredge, Byer's Camper (sternwheeler woodcutting camp), Twin Creeks (fish camp), Little Salmon (Indian Village, mission, store).

Information Availability:
Point of interest signs - S.S. Evelyn, Dominion Telegraph Line, Lower Labarge Lake, Hootalinqua, Big Salmon NWMP Post, Canyon City, Miles Canyon Viewpoints, Schwatka Lake, Yukon River, Robinson, Emerald Lake, Carcross Desert.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Watson River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road and trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Placer squatting
Navigability	Slight	River becomes very shallow in fall
Portages	Infrequent	1 waterfall
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	River subject to influence of run-off
Hazards	Moderate	Sweepers, one grade 3 short canyon
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	Low	Scenery
Natural Features	Low	Generally screened by trees on river bank
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Low	
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Infrequent	Extensive marshy areas
Wildlife Capability	Medium	
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Low	
Water Quality	Fair	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	Low	Whitewater sections are very short and relatively inaccessible
Recreational Canoe	Medium	
Power Boat	Low	Too shallow
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	LOW	

Comments: The river meanders for much of its length through thickly forested valley bottom.

RECREATION INVENTORY

LOCATION: Wheaton River (UY)

ACCESSIBILITY		**EXPLANATION**
Access	High	2 way road and trail access
SUITABILITY		
Conflicting Uses	Slight	Placer squatters
Navigability	Poor	Grade II-III
Portages	Infrequent	Sweepers occasionally necessitate a portage
Water Level Fluctuations	Medium	Seasonal variation due to run-off
Hazards	Moderate	Wind if egress to Bennett Lake used
RECREATIONAL VALUES		
Scenic Quality	High	See attached
Natural Features	High	Glacial erosion features
Historic Features	Low	
Information Availability	Medium	River is well known to many local residents
Services & Facilities	Low	
Primitive Campsite Availability	Frequent	
Wildlife Capability	Medium	Dall sheep observed regularly from river
Waterfowl Capability	Medium	
Fishing Capability	Medium	ag
Water Quality	Good	
CRAFT SUITABILITY		
Whitewater Craft	High	Upper section used by City of Whitehorse courses, Army cadets
Recreational Canoe	High	
Power Boat	Low	Shallow water is unsuitable for use by power boats
Sailboats	Low	
RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	MEDIUM	

Comments: See attached.

LOCATION: Wheaton River (UY)

Scenic Quality:

Good views of mountain scenery, cobble river bed, constantly changing vistas.

Comments:

Lower section of the Wheaton is part of Bennett-Tagish (Major Natural Area). Millhaven Bay is part of a Proposed Territorial Park and is included in Environmentally Significant Area (#27) Bennett City - Lake Development Area. Upper section of the river is highly utilized by local recreational canoeists. Lower section is used much less, as egress is via Bennett Lake which is renowned for squall winds.

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